THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 46. TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1831. NO. 37.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

REFINED SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

THE Subscribers are Agents for Goodale's Sugar Refinery in this city, and have constantly on hand and for sale a supply of all the various qualities of *single and double loaf and lump Sugar* manufactured by him, together with a constant supply of *single and double Refined Sugar* manufactured by Lex, Canby & Lex, of Philadelphia, by steam process, without the use of blood—all neatly packed in good barrels for transportation. Also, a supply of first quality of *Sugar House Molasses*, from Goodale's Refinery.

WHITALL, JAUDON & Co.

New Orleans, Oct. 1, 1830.

☞ W. J. & Co. attend to receiving Western Produce on consignment, for sale or for shipment to the eastern cities; also of goods from the eastern cities, to be forwarded to the different points on the Western rivers. October 12.—4mo.

WANTED,

GREENSBURGH BANK PAPER—at 35 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK.

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 12, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.

January 22, 1830.—tf

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.

Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL.
DANIEL HICKMAN.

Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R. & J. HALL.

Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.

Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 29, 1830.

PORCELAIN TEETH,

Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,

PITTSBURGH.

DOCTOR E. MERRITT, determined to devote himself to his profession, has furnished his room in such a manner as to enable him to discharge his duties faithfully, and to contribute as much as possible to the comfort of his patients.—Persons requiring his professional services, will please call at his room. Having acquired the art of manufacturing Porcelain Teeth in the best manner, he is ready to supply such as prefer them.—On his late visit to the eastern cities, he procured a superior assortment of Natural Teeth, as well as materials for making Artificial ones. Jan 7.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu*, *Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE*,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE

PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call.

☞The Gazette, Cincinnati, Advertiser, Louisville, Courier, New Orleans, Intelligencer, Washington, Commercial Advertiser, New York, will insert the above every other day for one month, and forward their accounts to this office within that time. Pittsburgh, Dec. 24.—tf.

European & American Agency:

More particularly with Great Britian and Ireland.

THE UNDERSIGNED intends, as usual, to leave Pittsburgh, Pa. on the first day of March, and sail from New York on the first day of April next, on a TWELFTH TOUR, through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of business, as a

GENERAL AGENT,

And will return to Pittsburgh in November, 1831.

Many years ago he made extensive arrangements, whereby money remittances can be made and received to and from upwards of five hundred cities and towns on the continent of Europe, viz: in France, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, &c. &c.

In England, Scotland, and Ireland, legacies and hereditary property recovered and received; Lands, Houses and Tenements sold; claims, debts, dues, demands, inheritances and rents collected; estates managed; stocks and all kinds of reversionary property sold; dividends of bank annuities received; voting in the choice of assignees; receiving dividend and signing certificate; acting as commissioner in taking the acknowledgment of fines and recoveries; examining witnesses under commission; procuring all kinds of documents; comparing and cross comparing same, if necessary, and proving them in evidence, on trial; witnessing the execution of deeds and memorials thereof, so that they can be registered according to act of Parliament; making searches of all kinds in public offices; proving the identity and existence of Cestui que Vies, or lives of leases of lands; procuring and receiving the consignment of goods and vessels, &c. &c. &c.

If it is required, reference can be given, in every part of the United States, and every information may be obtained, by post paid letters addressed,

"JAMES STUART,
European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa."

P. S.—Two hundred acres of first rate land, near Mayville, Chautauque county, N. Y. 160 acres, do. near Cambridge, in Guernsey county, Ohio; and four beautiful lots, on which is erected a comfortable dwelling house, in the town of Mercer, Pa. Also, three lots in the town of Albion, in the State of Illinois, on which are erected beautiful stone buildings. Also, a farm adjoining said town, known by the name of Norwood, containing 320 acres of land, on which are erected a large and commodious dwelling house, and a two story distillery, &c. Also, 91¼ acres of land in Bart township, Lancaster county, Pa. for sale low.

☞The Brownsville Galaxy, Wheeling Gazette, Washington Examiner, Kittanning Columbian, Mercer Press, Butler Repository, Erie Gazette, Meadville Messenger, Steubenville Herald, New Lisbon Palladium, Greensburgh Gazette, and Uniontown Democrat, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars, and forward their accounts to this office.

December 17, 1830.—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,

Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

350 BBLS. SUP. FLOUR, "Pickan's Brand," for sale by

JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co.

May 18, 1830.—tf.

WM. W. IRWIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office on Fourth street, one door east of Market

May 4, 1830.—tf

T. Livingston & C. A. Alexander,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE NO. 82 LIBERTY STREET.—

Pittsburgh, Nov. 19—3mo.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS

AND BONNET BOARDS.

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 95 Market street, have constantly for sale, a large assortment of Wrapping Paper, Band Box Boards, Bonnet Boards, and Binder's Boards, of eastern manufacture, which they offer very low.

N. B. The highest price given for RAGS.

August 10.—tf.

CURE FOR WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE *prepared at the subscriber's Wholesale and Retail Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.*

This preparation is confidently recommended to the public, as an effectual medicine for expelling Worms from the system. It has already been extensively used in this county, and the proprietor has ascertained from particular inquiry, that it has not failed to produce the most salutary effect, in every instance in which it was administered—and in many cases, after every other remedy had failed. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

The following testimony of its effects is offered to the public:—

"*Pittsburgh, April 1st*, 1830.

"We the subscribers do certify, that we have used in our families B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and recommend it to the public, as the most effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system, that has ever come within our knowledge."

N. W. Presly, Liberty street.
Wm. Douglas, Wood street.
Mrs. Anderson, Fourth street.
Samuel Bright, Plum township, Allegheny co.
John Morrow, Wilkins township, Allegheny co.
Robert Gray, Plum township, Allegheny co.
Joseph Anderson, Wilkins township.
John Stuart, Wilkins township.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 3 years, had been for some time afflicted with worms, and having tried every remedy without effect, at length used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, three tea spoonfuls of which caused it to discharge 138 worms. It has since continued free from any symptoms of worms. JOHN BENSON,

Wilkins township, Allegheny county.

May 5, 1830.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 5 years, by using one bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, discharged several worms, some of which were 12 inches long.

WM. M'CARTNEY, *Bayardstown.*

May 17, 1830.

I do certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge in my family, after using various other worm medicines without effect. Three of my children, after using the Vermifuge, discharged upwards of 300 worms.

MOSES HAMILTON,

May 31, 1830. *Columbiana county, Ohio.*

☞ For sale at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

June 4, 1830.—1y.

SHOVELS, TONGS, and POKERS; also, Shovels and Pokers, in setts—a general assortment, of very superior quality; just received at the corner of Fifth and Wood streets.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Sept. 21.—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET,

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

PITTSBURGH AUCTION ROOMS,

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,

Auction and Commission Merchants.

D. LYNCH having obtained the commission as Auctioneer for the city of Pittsburgh, and having associated himself with J. Butterworth, they will transact the Auction and Commission business, under the firm of LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH. They have made extensive arrangements eastward, and are prepared to supply merchants in general with

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries,
BOOKS,

And PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES, upon the very lowest terms, at Private as well as Public Sale, for Cash.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Fancy Cutlery and Jewellery, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞ *Liberal advances made on Consignments.*

Pittsburgh, April 5—tf.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal, Medium, Royal, Demy, } PRINTING,
Cap, Post, Folio Post, WRITING,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, WRAPPING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS.

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.

JAMES BROWN & SON.

☞The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

EXCHANGE.

	per cent.		per cent.
Erie,	1	Scioto,	3 to 5
Chambersburgh,	1	Michigan,	3 to 5
Canton,	2	Canada,	4 to 5
Pottsville,	2	Urbana,	3 to 5
Wyoming,	2	Greensburgh,	45

American Gold, 1½ per cent. premium.

Bank of Steubenville, 25 per cent. discount.

GEO. A. COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

June 29, 1830.

DOCTOR M'DOWELL'S

OFFICE and Residence, No. 4 Patterson's Row, St. Clair street. Sept. 24.

BUNYAN'S HOLY WAR, *New Edition.*—Just published by JOHN I. KAY & Co. and for sale at their Bookstore, 95 Market street, The Holy War made by King Shaddai upon Diabolus, to regain the Metropolis of the World. By John Bunyan, author of Pilgrim's Progress, &c. With explanatory notes, by the Rev. G. Binder.

January 4—w4t

FOR SALE OR RENT, Lot No. 357, on Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, in the city of Pittsburgh. The Lot is thirty feet front, and extends back towards Diamond Alley, one hundred and forty feet. Possession can be given on first of April, 1831. Apply to C. DARRAGH,

Dec. 17.—tf No. 49 Fourth street.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.

No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.

March 16—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

GEORGE SELDEN has removed his office to No. 18 in the Diamond, next door to Alderman Lowrie; where, having no other pursuit to which his attention is directed, he devotes himself exclusively to the profession of the law. Jan 7

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

A VALUABLE LOT FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the valuable LOT No. 232 in the city of Pittsburgh, containing in front on Second street 35 feet, and extending back along Chancery lane, towards Front street, 80 feet. An indisputable title will be made. For terms apply to the subscriber, who is the agent of the proprietors. ROBERT BEER.

December 14, 1830.

ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUNPOWDER.—150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co. No. 8 Market street. May 18—tf.

THE HOPE COTTON FACTORY

At the end of the aqueduct, in Allegheny-town.

THE Proprietors beg leave to inform the public, that their establishment is now in full operation. Their machinery is of the most modern and approved construction, and every attention will be paid to the articles which they manufacture. The business of the establishment will be transacted by John F. Wrenshall, and in his absence by Alexander Brackenridge.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

December 17, 1830—3mo.

PITTSBURGH

CIRCULATING LIBRARY

THE subscribers, at the suggestion of many of their friends, respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that they will, in the course of a short time, open *a Circulating Library, to consist of two thousand volumes!!*

The collection will embrace the most popular works on History, Biography, Voyages, Travels, the Arts and Sciences, Novels, Tales, Romances, Poetry, Miscellaneous, &c. &c. All the new publications of an interesting character, that may from time to time issue from the press, will be received into the library at the earliest period, arrangements having been made to have them sent on with despatch.

From their connexion with Philadelphia and other eastern cities, the subscribers feel assured they will be able to present to the citizens of Pittsburgh, a library entitled to their patronage and notice.—having appointed a person, whose duty it will be to send them on every popular work worthy of perusal; and as the expenses attending the purchase and carrying on of such an institution will be great, they call upon a liberal public to support them in the measure.

N. B.—A convenient and central room will be obtained for the purpose.

JOHN I. KAY & Co. *Booksellers.*

TERMS.

Subscribers to pay five dollars for a year; three dollars for six months; two dollars for three months. Subscriptions received at the Bookstores of John I. Kay & Co. Messrs. Holdship & Son, and Johnston & Stockton. Pittsburgh, Dec. 24.—tf

A FARMER WANTED.—A man with a family, capable of assisting, will be preferred.—None need apply without being well recommended. Apply to the editor of the Gazette.

December 24,—1m.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,

June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

ROBERT G. ORMSBY & Co.

AUCTIONEERS,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

August 20, 1830—1y.

M. B. MILTENBERGER,
Commission Merchant,

No. 12, corner of Market & Front str'ts,

April 20—tf. Pittsburgh.

CAST SHEET LEAD,

Not Rolled—A new article in Pittsburgh.

DAVID BAIN, PLUMBER, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has completed an apparatus for casting SHEET LEAD, of four feet wide, and of any length required; a superior article for covering roofs or gutters, making Hatters' Plank Kettles—Salt Pans, &c. &c. Has on hand, and prepared to set up, Water Closets, Force and Hand Pumps, Fixture Wash Stands, Hydrants, laying of Iron and Lead Pipes, covering roofs or gutters with Lead, Copper, or Tin. Orders carefully attended to. Shop opposite BLACKSTOCK, BELL, & Co's Cotton Factory, Allegheny-Town.

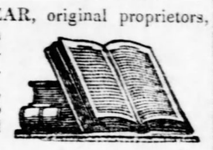
November 30, 1830.—3mo.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have associated themselves in the Iron business, at Z. Packard's rolling mill, in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, and will transact business under the firm of PACKARD & ESTEP. They have on hand Hoop, Sheet, and Firebed Iron; Juniata Nails; Hammered Shovels and Spades; Straw Cutters; Steel Plate Hoes and Shovels—superior articles, all warranted. ☞Any orders from their friends will be promptly executed, on the most accommodating terms.

Z. PACKARD,

Jan 11—1mo. EPH'M ESTEP.

THE UNITED STATES' SPELLING BOOK.



CRAMER & SPEAR, original proprietors, continue to publish the ONLY GENUINE EDITION, containing 156 pages, at their Bookstore, No. 54 Wood street, who have always on hand an extensive variety.

Note.—Spurious and imperfect editions, called the United States' Spelling Book, have been published lately, containing only 144 pages.

CRAMER & SPEAR.

Pittsburgh, January 21, 1831—3mo.

LOOK HERE.

THE subscribers having declined business in this city, their books and papers are left at the store of S. Baird & Co. No. 106 Wood street, for settlement. All persons indebted to us are requested to call with them promptly, and settle their accounts; or they will otherwise be collected by the most summary process.

H. ALEXANDER & CO.

January 21, 1831—2mo

NEW WORKS.

THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE, according to the Principles of the Physiological Doctrine. By J. Coster, M. D. Translated from the French. ARNOTT'S ELEMENTS OF PHYSICS, or Natural Philosophy. Volume 2, Part I. JOHN I. KAY & CO.,

Jan. 21—2t. Booksellers, 95 Market street.

NEW NOVEL.—*The Armenians*, a Tale of Constantinople. By Charles MacFarlane, Author of "Constantinople in 1828." Just received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO.,

Jan. 21—2t. Booksellers, 95 Market street.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that *James Miller*, of Deer township, Storekeeper, has this day executed to us an assignment of all his estate—real personal, and mixed—in trust for the benefit of such of his creditors who shall, within ninety days from this date, execute a release of all their demands. The release and assignment may be seen at the house of Mahlon Rogers, corner of Grant and Third streets.—*January* 18, 1831.

MAHLON ROGERS,
JOHN B. WARDEN,

Pittsburgh, January 21—tf.

WHEREAS WILLIAM BOYLE, from Scotland, pledged a silver watch, in Philadelphia, in June, 1829, and afterwards authorised the subscriber to redeem it, which he did above a year ago. Notice is therefore now given, to said William Boyle, to come forward, within 2 weeks from this date, and pay the amount due to the subscriber, and take the watch; otherwise it will be sold at public outcry, at the Court House, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER YOUNG.

Jan. 21—3t*.

INFORMATION is wanted of LEVI STEEL, a boot and shoemaker by trade, who removed, with his family, from Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, several years since, to Brownsville, Pa.—from thence to Pittsburgh, in the year 1823 or '24; since which time I have had no *certain* information respecting him. The last intelligence I had of him was about a year ago, when I was informed, by a letter from a gentleman in Pittsburgh, that he had removed from a small village near that city, to Cincinnati.—If this notice should meet his eye, he may learn from it, that his mother is still living, and would be very happy to receive a letter *from him;* and further, that he may hear of something much to his advantage, by writing to her *immediately*. Direct to

MARTHA STEEL,

Care of Wm. Bayly, Bookseller, corner of Gay and Market streets, Baltimore, M'd.

P. S.—If the above notice should be read by any person having knowledge of the said Levi Steel's present residence and circumstances, it is hoped they will communicate information as above.

☞Editors in Cincinnati will do an act of kindness by giving the above one insertion in their respective papers. January 21, 1831.

FOR SALE,

TWO SMALL TRACTS OF LAND, in Deer township, Allegheny county: one on the road from Logan's ferry to Butler, one mile from the river; the other on the waters of Bull creek, four miles from the mouth. Any person, wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, on the east bank of the Allegheny river, eighteen miles above Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER LOGAN,

Jan. 4, 1831.—3t. Agent for the proprietor.

FOR RENT,

WITH a lease of some years, from the 1st of April next, the large and convenient house, No. 138 Liberty street. The tenant who would buy the furnitures therein the said house, should have possession of the dwelling part at any time desired, free of rent until the 1st of April. For terms, they may apply on the premises to H. BONNET.

Nov. 5, 1830.—cowtf.

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.—The stockholders are requested to meet at the usual place, on Tuesday, the first day of February next, to receive the report of the Committee, when a further dividend of twenty per cent. of the capital will be declared. By order of the Committee.

GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd. *Agent.*

January 18.—3w

TO RENT, a two story brick house, and brick kitchen, all in good repair, together with a lot of ground, situate in the borough of Allegheny, fronting on Federal street. Possession given on the first of April next. Persons disposed to rent, will apply to

MRS. HANNAH JOHNSTON.

Diamond Alley, Pittsburgh.

January 14, 1831.—tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

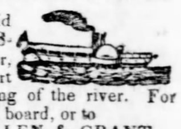
December 15, 1826.—tf.

50 BALES prime quality COTTON, (new crop,) for sale by

ALLEN & GRANT.

January 18, 1831—tf

FOR NEW ORLEANS.



THE new and splendid Steam Boat, LOUISVILLE, N. Gray, master, will depart for the above port immediately on the opening of the river. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

January 18. ALLEN & GRANT.

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOM!

P. HENRY ANDERSON respectfully informs his patrons and others, that his Dancing School will again be opened for the reception of his pupils, in Mr. Beale's City Assembly Room, this afternoon, from 3 to 5 o'clock; also on Saturday next, during the same hours.

Young Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to be taught this elegant accomplishment, and do not wish to take lessons with the public class, will be waited on, if they desire it, at their respective residences, by making their wishes known to him, at his residence, in First street, one door below Mr. John M'Donald's law office.

☞P. H. A. having located his family in this city, and intending to make it a permanent residence, solicits a share of patronage. Jan 18

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21—tf

NEW EDITION

OF

Buck's Theological Dictionary.

KAY'S REVISED AND ENLARGED EDITION.—Lately published, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO., Booksellers, 95 Market street, an enlarged and much improved edition of Buck's Theological Dictionary, in one large volume 8vo., new type and fine paper.

☞The above edition of Buck's Theological Dictionary issued from the press about 6 months since, and was printed from the last London edition, expressly imported for the purpose. In order to adapt it to the use of the American public, the services of a learned Minister of the Presbyterian Church were engaged, whose duty it was to insert accounts of all sects that might have sprung up in this country, as also to give any other religious information that might be required. We subjoin the following notice of the work, from the Biblical Repertory, a highly respectable periodical of the Presbyterian Church, printed at Princeton.

"We name this edition a second time, that we may find an opportunity to recommend it as a great improvement upon all preceding editions of the work. The numerous editions and extensive sale of Buck's Dictionary sufficiently prove how well it is adapted to supply the want of the Christian public. Whatever the defects of the original may have been, it was the only compilation of the kind, and could be replaced by no similar book in the English language. The additions made by the American Editor are numerous and satisfactory, and the neatness and cheapness of the work place it within the reach of every family."

Be careful to ask for *Kay's Improved Edition*, as no other edition of this work has been published for some years:—all other editions being UNGENUINE. December 31,—w4t.

F. V. KRUG,

HARDWARE COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 177½ Market street, Philadelphia,

Agent for the sale of American Manufactured Hardware, &c. &c.

REFER to Dr. P. Shoenberger, Pittsburgh; or to Messrs. Handy, Symington & Bird, S. Konigmacher & Co., Reeves, Buck & Co., or Mr. Richard Paxon, Philadelphia. Nov. 30—6w.

Condensed English Chancery Reports

JOHN GRIGG, of Philadelphia, proposes to publish, in a consecutive series, such of the Chancery Reports of England, as have not been heretofore published in the United States, in a condensed form. The plan of the work will be similar to the Condensed Reports of the Supreme Court Reports, and will be edited by Richard Peters, Esquire.

The first volume will contain the Reports of Simons & Stuart, and 2d Russell: the subsequent ones, the whole of the later Chancery Decisions in the High Court of Chancery.

Price to Subscribers $5, handsomely bound in calf: to non-subscribers $5 50. Subscriptions received at the Bookstore of JOHN I. KAY & Co. 95 Market street, who are agents for the work.

January 14, 1831.—w4t.

POETRY.

From the New York Standard.

STANZAS.

Written on the Night of January 1st.

Gather around, ye loved ones,
Gather ye heart by heart,
For it comes, it comes on the breath of time,
The dreary word—depart!

Not together, ye loved ones,
Not mingle lip and breath;
The doom were sweet that bid ye be
Together in life and death.

But coldly, sadly, one by one,
Must leave the joyous band,
And one by one must tread alone
The fearful spirit-land.

And one by one from the hearth-fire's glow,
When joyous hearts beat high,
And from the gleesome laugh must go,
And lay them down and die.

And the merry hearth-fire's glow will chill,
And gloom o'er the mirth be borne,
And a voice amid the song be still,
And a form from the circle gone.

Is it not thus, ye loved ones,
Was it not thus ere now,
That the dreary wing of time has swept
Four blossoms from the bough?

It comes, it may not be in vain,
That wing is speeding on,
And ye may mourn, when it pass again,
Another floweret gone.

Gather around, ye loved ones,
The closer for the doom:
Gather with hearts that mock the power
Of the enshrouding tomb.

Gather in truth, which ills to be,
Nor gloom nor joy estrange,
Gather in love, whose fervency
Has power o'er time and change.

Gather around, ye loved ones,
Gather ye heart by heart,
For it comes, it comes on the breath of time,
The dreary word—depart!

HINDA.

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

REPORT ON MANUFACTURES.

In the House of Representatives, January 13, Mr. Mallary, from the Committee on Manufactures, to which was referred so much of the President's Message as relates to the tariff of duties on imports, and so much thereof as respects manufactures, made the following report:—

The Committee on Manufactures to whom was referred so much of the President's Message "as relates to the Tariff of Duties on Imports, and so much thereof as respects Manufactures," report, that they have taken this delicate subject into full consideration. This was due, alike to the source from whence a review was recommended, and to the importance of the subject itself. They feel confident that they have done it without mingling with the operation of their reasoning powers, unreasonable "likes and dislikes," either to the system of protecting domestic industry, or to the views expressed by the Chief Magistrate.

It is not the intention of the committee to present to the House a mass of statistics, or labored arguments, in favor of the protecting system. In the recent discussions of the Tariff, all that could illustrate theory, or be proved by experience, in our own and other countries, has been presented. Our Government has adopted, and endeavored to sustain, by repeated legislative enactments, a policy which has had the sanction of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe. It has been sanctioned by "the continued acquiescence of the States, and the general understanding of the people."—Confidence in its permanent duration is warmly inspired. It is this alone which can give it vigorous and successful action. A system of protection may appear perfect in our statute books, and yet be useless to the country if exposed to perpetual danger. Skill already matured, will not venture upon uncertainty. The power of invention will never be exerted, if it has no confidence in the promise, and repeated promise of support. Capital will never come to the aid of skill and enterprise, if it has no security for investment. It must have confidence, it must find solid honesty in individuals, as well as firmness in government, or it will not be employed.

During the last session of Congress, the declaration was often repeated, that the system of protection should and would be maintained. It was presumed to have come from the people, and dictated by them to their Representatives. This was expressed by the most decisive majorities in Congress, on repeated occasions.

Its effects, so far as they have been developed, have answered the hopes of its most ardent friends. Capital flows widely and freely through our extended country. The genius of our people has been stimulated to greater and more diversified exertion. The useful arts are improving in every form that stern necessity or elegant taste may desire.

The committee most cheerfully concur with the President in the animated view which he has taken of the condition of our country. They adopt his language in describing that condition:—"With a population unparalleled in its increase, and possessing a character which combines the hardihood of enterprise with the considerateness of wisdom, we see in every section of our happy country a steady improvement in the means of social intercouse and correspondent effects upon the genius and laws of our extended Republic." This is the language of truth and justice. It forms a subject of high and deep congratulation to every patriot mind. While other nations are suffering under oppressive burthens, or convulsed with bloody revolutions, we witness among ourselves, in general, a calm and confident repose. We see happiness most equally and evenly diffused.

Such is the prospect before us. It is the offspring of our fortunate Government, and the wise policy which has been adopted of cultivating our own resources, by the skill, and industry, and enterprise of our own people. In considering that imperfection must be stamped on the highest and best of human institutions, it is matter of surprise, that "the apparent exceptions to the harmony of the prospect" are so few. They seem to arise rather from the exercise of fervid imagination, than from evils which really exist. It cannot, however, be expected that any code of laws, or any form of government, can dispense *precisely* the same benefits to every individual under their influence, wherever he may reside, or whatever may be his genius or pursuits. Nature herself has failed to do this. But when we see a great nation moving on with stately steps, unimpeded, to the height of happiness, opulence, and grandeur, when every portion, however minute, partakes amply of general prosperity, it would seem that the "apparent exceptions to the harmony of the prospect" might be permitted to melt down in warm felicitations, that the "prospect" of our whole country is so nobly gratifying. It is to this wide and comprehensive prospect that we may safely look for substantial reasons to preserve that Union, which it is "most devoutly hoped may prove imperishable."

The committee are much gratified to have the opinion of the President clearly and fully expressed, that the tariff for protecting domestic industry is constitutional. They think it proper to quote language so clear and unequivocal. He says, that "the power, to impose duties on imports originally belonged to the several States. The right to adju-t those duties with a view to the encouragement of domestic branches of industry, is so completely incidental to that power, that it is difficult to suppose the existence of one without the other. The States have delegated their whole authority over imposts to the General Government, without limitation or restriction, saving the very inconsiderable reservation relating to their inspection laws. This authority having thus passed from the States, the right to exercise it for the purpose of protection does not exist in them: and consequently, if it be not possessed by the General Government, it must be extinct. Our political system would thus present the anomaly of a people stripped of the right to foster their own industry, and to counteract the most selfish and destructive policy which might be adopted by foreign nations. This surely cannot be the case: this indispensable power, thus surrendered by the States, must be within the scope of the authority on the subject expressly delegated to Congress." The committee would recommend this argument to the candid consideration of the House. Most especially would they invite to its calm consideration those of our fellow citizens who honestly believe that a protecting tariff violates the Constitution.—If there are any who have become regardless of the rights, interests and welfare of the great majority of the nation; who are determined that all shall yield to their opinions; who insist that they are infallibly right, and every one else is absolutely wrong; on such, reason and argument can have no influence. Still, the cause which enables our Chief Magistrate to give us such a glowing view of the prosperity of our country as he has done, must and will continue. The States, in their sovereign capacity, as expressed in the Message, and cannot be denied, had the original power of imposing duties on imports. It is now transferred to the Government of the Union, in the most ample manner. Had the States retained it they must have exercised it as they pleased, to accomplish any object they deemed proper. It might have been for revenue alone. It might have been employed *solely* to counteract the selfish policy of other states or nations. It could have been exercised for any purpose which suited the pleasure of sovereign power. But the States have delegated their whole power over imports to the United States.—It would indeed be a strange anomaly if it could not now be exercised by the Government to which it has been transferred as fully as it could have been, by the States from which it was derived.

The President has declared, that, "while the *chief object* of duties should be revenue, they may be so adjusted as to encourage manufactures." It seems to the committee that this remark is in plain collision with the sentiments which he has previously maintained. He has observed that the authority to impose duties on imports, having passed from the States; "the right to exercise it for the purpose of *protection* does not exist in *them*." If it is "not possessed by the General Government, it must be extinct." "Our political system would thus present the anomaly of a people stripped of a right to foster their own industry, and to counteract the most selfish and destructive policy which could be adopted by foreign nations." If revenue alone is wanted, duties for that object should be imposed. If protection to domestic industry is required, let duties be imposed to "foster it." Why should the *chief* object be revenue—why protection *secondary*—when the Treasury may be full? Many, now, apprehend that our revenue is and will be too abundant. But protection "against the most selfish and destructive policy of foreign nations" can be secured by duties on imports. By them alone. Then they should be adjusted to secure protection. This should be the *primary* object. The protecting power having once belonged to the States, and now transferred to the General Government, it may be used as the good of the nation demands, for a primary, not a secondary, object. It ought not to be loosely attached to the skirts of revenue. Domestic industry is a single, great, even pre-eminent interest of the nation.—It has been intrusted to the guardian care of the Constitution. It now demands the exercise of that power which the States have surrendered, for its promotion and preservation.

The President, in his message, further observes, that, in the adjustment of protecting duties, the Government should "be guided by the general good." As an abstract proposition, this may be admitted. The general interest is the interest of each: and it is only necessary that that interest should be understood to ensure the cordial support of some who think "it encourages abuses which ought to be corrected, and promotes injustice which ought to be obviated." He also advises Congress that objects of national importance ought alone to be protected. Of these, the productions of our soil, our mines, and our workshops, "essential to national defence, occupy the first rank. Whatever other species of domestic industry, having the importance to which I have referred, may be expected, after temporary protection, to compete with foreign labor on equal terms, merit the same attention in a subordinate degree." Suppose the opinion to be correct, "that objects of *national* importance ought alone to be protected," what then? The President has not, by this general expression, afforded the least aid in adjusting the details of a protecting tariff. If the action of government could be confined to abstract rules and principles, little difference of opinion would probably exist in the nation. The great embarrassment is found in making an application of excellent theory to practical and useful purpose.—The protecting system, the tariff, is composed of humble items. These, united, make up the great mass of national industry. Had the President been pleased to designate a few items only, which he supposed to possess "national importance," or had he pointed out what "comforts of life are taxed unnecessarily high—what are the interests too local and minute to justify a general exaction, which it unde takes to protect, and what kinds of manufactures for which the country is not ripe, it attempts to force," we should then have the light and benefit of illustration.

General theory may be adopted with perfect unanimity. Its application to real use, its coming down to the every day exertion of our farmers and mechanics, is a different affair. Under general theory, any one can make a retreat, and maintain that it has been done with consistency and honor. Theory is best explained by its application to the axe, the plough, the hammer, and the spindle.—The chief magistrate presides over a people, who are engaged in unceasing and untiring industry.—Congress has for years and on repeated occasions, exercised its wisdom on the Tariff. Its best efforts have been made. If errors exist, it would seem reasonable to expect, that the chief magistrate, looking abroad from his high station over all the interests of the country, and observing their mutual relations and dependencies, should intimate to the representatives of the people, what particular business of life has been too warmly cherished—what too coldly neglected. In adjusting the details of the Tariff, Congress has done what it deemed best for the general good. To reach the employments of life, it must go down to particulars. If the President is still dissatisfied, it might have been hoped that he would have designated the precise error. It will always be borne in mind, by practical men, and they compose the mass of the nation, that abstract theory, however splendid, does but little good, unless it comes to the aid of every muscle of labor. In what consists the defect of the existing Tariff? Individuals may discover imperfections, but the collected wisdom of the nation has repeatedly declared that material change is not demanded.—Nothing better under existing circumstances can be done. Then let doubt and uncertainty be avoided. They are evils next to the surrender of the whole system.

The message advises Congress that "objects of national importance alone ought to be protected: of these, the productions of our soil, our mines, and our workshops, essential to national defence, occupy the first rank." It is to be presumed that Congress has not been unmindful of productions "essential to national defence." But the President says, "the present tariff taxes some of the comforts of life unnecessarily high." They are not defined. In the minds of many, what might be essential to national defence, might also promote the comforts of life. If the message meant only guns, powder and bullets, difference of opinion, even then, might exist, as to the extent of protection which ought to be afforded to the various elements of which they are composed. Its practical meaning is, therefore, obscure. Iron, it is presumed, would be considered essential to "national defence," and being the product of "our own mines," should be protected. But that protection which would produce the material for a musket, would also furnish it for axes and ploughs. A duty that would give us domestic bullets, is all that might be required to supply the country with domestic lead for every use. But are muskets and powder and bullets, *all* that may be essential to "national defence?" An army might be most abundantly provided with these, and yet be totally inefficient in the field, if it wanted hats and coats and shirts and shoes and blankets. The condition of our country, during the last war, furnished a well defined illustration of this sentiment. Various manufactures, *then*, were considered of national importance, which the doctrines of free trade *now* erase from the catalogue. But a duty imposed for promoting the domestic manufacture of these articles, for military purposes alone, would be an anomaly in the annals of any nation. That protecting policy which would supply the wants of an army in war, must be allowed to operate in peace. Hence the difficulty of any classification of interests, while all are distinctly and equally governed by the same great constitutional power derived from the States. It is also to be remembered that peace with the world is the natural condition of this country. It is not the foreign bayonet that we have the most reason to apprehend: it is the "selfish and destructive policy which might be adopted by foreign nations." To guard against this is an object of "national importance." For peace or war the protecting policy is equally adapted, and it is believed by the committee, that the best preparation for national defence may be found in the rigorous cultivation of the arts of peace. Our people ought not to be perpetually dependent on orders in council or decrees of Emperors. Our country ought not to wait until invasion surrounds it, and then beg blankets from invaders, to warm a shivering army, engaged in "national defence."

The President alludes to another species of industry having the importance to which he before had referred, and which may be expected, after "temporary protection, to compete with foreign labor on equal terms." This species of industry, in his opinion, merits "the *same* attention in a *subordinate* degree," while in speaking of objects "essential to national defence" he prescribes no limitation, either as to the extent of protection or its duration. The other class he considers entitled to the "same attention," yet qualified by the expression, in "a *subordinate* degree." This qualification seems to render it difficult, if not impossible to ascertain the extent of the rule which he has adopted for his own action, and the guidance of Congress. Instead of opening a luminous pathway, in which all branches of the Government may move on in unison and safety, new embarrassments appear to be added to those already encountered by Congress in adjusting the detailed provisions of the tariff. It would seem to be the meaning of the President, that after a temporary protection has been extended to a manufacture for a reasonable period, if it "cannot compete with foreign labor on equal terms," it does not merit protection. This doctrine has been repeatedly advanced in Congress, and the Committee presume it to be the doctrine of the message. But it will not stand the test of experiment. Prior to the late war, the coarse muslins consumed in the United States, were imported from India, and cost the consumer about *twenty-five cents* the yard. By the war the supply was cut off—our cotton mills began to move, and a partial supply was furnished. At its close, when the India cottons were again imported, most of these establishments were ruined. By the tariff of 1816, establishing what is called the minimum duty on coarse cottons, the home market was effectually secured to our home manufacturers. Under its fostering influence they have flourished and multiplied: and such have been our improvements in skill, and labor, and machinery, that the consumer, instead of paying *twenty-five* cents, now purchases at home a much better article for *eight* cents the yard.—Large exportations of them are made to foreign countries. They are carried to India, China, and South America, where they are sold to advantage. But suppose the protecting duty withdrawn, and the American manufacturer left to "compete with foreign labor on equal terms." Admit the cottons of India, England, and Scotland, and what would be the effect? Within two years not a single cotton mill in the United States would be in motion. The immense capital invested in them, amounting to many millions, would be utterly sunk to the country, and their owners irretrievably ruined.—And why? Not because we cannot make goods as cheap as in Manchester and Glasgow, but because a war would be waged by British capital against American capital—a war of *extermination*. Such a war has been waged upon every article of American industry, wherever the protecting duty has been inadequate, or the law extending the duty so framed that mercantile cupidity and the cunning of foreign manufacturers could evade it.

(To be concluded.)

From the New York Price Current, Jan. 1, 1831.

WEST INDIA TRADE.

A bill introduced into the British Parliament for regulating the above trade, permits importations from the United States into the British West India ports on the following terms, viz.

		Duties.
Wheat Flour,	per bbl.	$1 33
Wheat,	per bushel	0 26
Wood Hoops,	per 1000	1 74
Shingles, not over 12 inch. long,	per 1000	2 33
Do. over 12 inches in length,	do.	4 66
Staves, Red Oak, White Oak, and Heading,	per 1000	4 00
Lumber and Wood, of other kinds, 1 inch thick:	per 1000 feet	7 00
Rye Flour, Corn Meal, Bread or Biscuit, Rice, Live Stock, Peas, Beans, and Grain of all kinds, except Wheat,		Free.

All the above articles, imported from Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, are admitted *free of duty*.

And all the above articles are admitted into Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, by sea or land, or inland navigation, *free of duty;* except Wheat Flour, (which may be warehoused for exportation, to the West Indies, also free of duty.)

The following estimates will serve to show, in part, the practical operation of the above proposed act, viz.

A vessel of 100 tons burthen proceeding from the United States to a British West India port, will carry about 1000 bbls. of Flour, which pays an aggregate duty of	$1330 00
The same cargo from Canada, New Brunswick, or Nova Scotia, pays	00 00
A vessel of the same size will carry about 350,000 22 inch shingles, which pay an aggregate of	1631 00
The same from Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, pays nothing.	00 00
The same vessel will carry about 60,000 Staves, which pay	240 00
The same from Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, pay nothing.	00 00
The same vessel will carry 60,000 feet of Lumber, and pay	420 00
The same from Canada, New Brunswick, or Nova Scotia, pays nothing.	00 00

Army of the United States.—It appears from the report of General Macomb, that our army at present consists of 6188 men, viz: 546 commissioned officers, and 5642 non-commissioned officers and privates. The eastern department is under the command of General Scott, and the western under General Gaines. New recruits from 1st Jan. to 30th Sept. 1830, 1538, viz: 167 at Albany, 45 at Bangor, 96 at Boston, 52 at Baltimore, 302 at New York, 69 at Philadelphia, 28 at Richmond, 161 at Rochester, and 85 at Whitehall.

Several fortifications on the sea board are in a state to receive their armaments, but few or none of the heavy guns required, have as yet been cast. Gen. Macomb complains of the tardy operations of the Ordnance department, and says, that at the rate it is proceeding now, many years must elapse before a sufficient supply can be furnished for the defence of the sea-coast. He recommends that the appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars should be increased, as this sum would not complete the armament of the new fortifications short of twenty years.—whilst most of the works will have been completed in 1832.

CENSUS OF OHIO.

The population in 1820, was 581,434—Increase in ten years, 356,048. The entire population of the Western Reserve, in 1820, was 56,907; it is at this time 112,093, exhibiting an increase of 55,186, or nearly 100 per cent. in ten years.

Counties.	*Population.*	*Counties.*	*Population.*
Ashtabula,	14,582	Licking,	20,864
Adams,	12,278	Logan,	6,432
Athens.	9,778	Lorain,	5,696
Belmont,	28,543	Madison,	6,191
Brown,	17,866	Marion,	6,558
Butler,	27,143	Medina,	7,560
Champaign,	12,137	Meigs,	6,149
Clark.	13,074	Mercer,	1,088
Clermont,	20,466	Miami,	12,807
Clinton.	11,496	Monroe,	8,770
Columbiana,	35,661	Montgomery,	24,374
Coshocton,	11,162	Morgan.	11,800
Crawford,	4,788	Muskingum,	20,335
Cuyahoga,	10,362	Perry,	14,063
Dark,	6,204	Pickaway,	15,931
Delaware,	11,522	Pike,	5,024
Fairfield,	24,753	Portage,	18,747
Fayette.	8,183	Preble,	16,296
Franklin,	14,756	Richland,	24,007
Gallia,	9,733	Ross,	24,060
Geauga,	15,606	Sandusky,	2,851
Green,	15,122	Scioto,	8,739
Guernsey,	18,036	Seneca,	5,157
Hamilton,	52,389	Shelby,	3,671
Hancock,	813	Stark,	26,941
Harrison,	20,920	Trumbull.	26,203
Highland,	16,347	Tuscarawas,	14,298
Hocking,	4,008	Union,	3,192
Holmes,	9,123	Warren,	21,474
Huron,	13,349	Washington,	13,731
Jackson,	5,941	Wayne,	23,327
Jefferson,	22,489	Williams,	1,039
Knox,	17,125	Wood,	1,096
Lawrence,	5,366		
Total,	- - -		937,482

From the Baltimore American.

The Washington papers of yesterday contain a note from the Hon. Mr. M'Duffie, on the subject of the Authorship of the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, of the last session, relative to the U. S. Bank. In a publication made by Judge Clayton in the Georgia Journal, the Judge speaks of an anonymous letter which states "that scarcely a particle of the Report on the Bank of the United States was penned by Mr. M'Duffie, but penned by those *immediately interested in*, or *employed by* the Bank;" and that "the following individuals *can tell* who penned that document; Langdon Cheves, N. Biddle, Mr. Ingersoll, &c. &c.

In reply to this insinuation, Mr. M'Duffie holds the following unequivocal language:—

"It is equally due to myself and to all concerned, that I should state explicitly, that in the whole of the foregoing statement of Judge Clayton's anonymous correspondent, there is not "a particle" or shadow of truth. The entire Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, to which reference is made, was composed and written by the Chairman of that Committee, and, of course, not a single sentence was penned by any other human being. If the reference made to Mr. Cheves, Mr. Biddle, and Mr. Ingersoll, was designed to convey the idea that these gentlemen, or either of them, "penned" any part of the Report in question, they "can tell" Judge Clayton that his correspondent is a random and reckless calumniator."

SAVINGS' BANK, BALTIMORE.

Under the excellent and faithful management of the gentlemen to whom its affairs have been entrusted, the depositors of the Bank have been annually increasing, until, at the end of the year 1830, we find the number of actual depositors to be 1724, and the aggregate funds of the Bank, $355,240 97 cents. This sum the respectable committee of examination declare to be invested in a "safe and judicious manner, affording to depositors the greatest income consistent with the value of money, and *entire security*." The latter object, which is one of the first considerations in reference to investments, the committee believe to be "effectually attained." We are pleased to find that the Bank continues to grow, as it well deserves, in the confidence of those for whose particular benefit it was established, the nett increase of depositors within the last year being one hundred and ninety-eight. It may not be amiss here to state, for the information of those who are unacquainted with its objects, that the Bank offers a secure place of deposits for the savings of the industrious and poorer classes of all descriptions, and that on the sums which may be deposited from time to time, interest is regularly paid by the Bank. The depositor has, consequently, the assurance not only of a secure and certain place of deposit for his savings, but likewise the inducement of profit arising from the rate of interest allowed. Perhaps we could not better illustrate our notion of the object and benefit of the *Savings' Bank*, than by relating an occurrence which took place a short time ago, in the banking room. An industrious and economical mechanic made his appearance at the Bank to draw from it the sum of five hundred dollars which he had deposited there some years ago for safe keeping. He had saved this sum from his earnings, and being about to visit the interior of Pennsylvania, with the intention of working on the Canal, he had deposited it, on the recommendation of his employer, in the Savings' Bank. Returning to the city a short time ago, he presented himself at the Bank, saying that as he had determined to go to the West, he would now take with him the five hundred dollars that he had left in deposit several years before. On turning to his account, the worthy President told him that he was entitled to the sum of *seven hundred and eighty dollars*. The depositor at first declined receiving any more than his original sum, declaring that as that was all he had deposited, it was all he expected to receive. Being informed, however, that the increase was the interest which had been added half yearly to the deposit, and had thus accumulated at a compound rate: he remarked that if it grew at that rate it had better remain; and declined taking it away.—*Baltimore American.*

It is related by Count Segur, as a characteristic trait of Napoleon, that he possessed the faculty of throwing aside the most important occupations whenever he pleased, either for the sake of variety or rest; for in him the power of volition surpassed that of imagination. In this sense he was as much master of himself as he was of others.

A contented mind and a good conscience will make a man happy in all conditions.

The Ex-Ministers of France.—The following is the letter addressed by the Counsel for the Ex-Ministers to the Editors of the Paris Periodical Press:

"PARIS, December 3, 1830.

"*Gentlemen:* The moment when grave and solemn debates are about to open approaches. The debates intended for the instruction of those who are to judge the last Ministers of Charles X. must be witnessed by all France; and to the periodical press is reserved the task of transmitting them.—We doubt not the spirit of justice with which you are animated, or your respect for the sacred rights of defence; nevertheless, yielding to a pressing anxiety, which you must easily understand, we think it our duty to make this general request of all your exactness and impartiality in the reports which you will give.

"Another motive also impels us. The theoretical part of the great questions which will arise out of this memorable trial is no doubt justly open to controversy; but when these questions become judicial matters—when the problem they involve relates to human lives—when their solution prepares or prejudges the decree of a tribunal, it is only fair to expect a prudent reserve and just delicacy in the anticipated discussion.

"We demand for the accused, in the difficult position in which they are placed, that the trial be not prejudged, by those who are both the guides and the organs of public opinion, before the defence is heard.

"When we see that the documents connected with the process are published, and consequently criticised, several days before the opening of the debates, we have thought it necessary to make to your justice this appeal—which will not be misunderstood—and to guard the conscience of honorable men against the danger of precipitate judgments. We have the honor to be,

"Martignac, "Mandaroux-Vertamy,
"Hennequin, "Sauzet.
"Chemicux,
(True Copy.) "*Mandaroux-Vertamy.*"

The Asiatic Cholera Morbus.—At a late meeting of the French Institute, communications from various parts of the Russian Empire were made by M. Moreau de Joannes, on the progress which the Cholera Morbus has made in that empire; to which M. de Humboldt added some very curious facts, he had obtained during his recent travels in Asiatic Russia. His statement began with its first appearance in the Bombay army, in 1818, from whence, in 1819, it spread to the Isle of France and Madagascar. In 1821 it appeared at Bussora, from whence it spread by the Euphrates to Syria: it diminished in violence for three years, although it spread along nearly the whole of the northern coast of Africa. In 1823 it appeared on the borders of the Caspian Sea, and made dreadful ravages at Astracan, spreading from thence into Central Asia, whence it was supposed to have been brought by the caravans, which generally consist of three or four thousand men and camels; but this supposition, M. de Humboldt proves by facts, could not have been the case. In 1829 it broke out on the Persian frontiers of the Russian Empire, from whence it spread into Georgia, where, in one city of 30,000 inhabitants, only 5,000 escaped. On the 31st July, 1830, it again appeared at Astracan, where 21,000 persons died, from whence it extended into the country of the Don Cossacks, and arrived at Moscow, having spread over 46,500 square leagues of country. The official bulletin published at Moscow states, that from the 28th September, to the 11th October, one in three of all those attacked died. It is also stated that it has recently appeared in the neighborhood of Constantinople: it was at Odessa on the 8th October, from whence it is feared it will gain Greece, Italy, and the southern parts of France, though its effects are suspended by the winter.—The Institute deprecated the present conduct of Russia in marching large bodies of troops from countries infected with it to countries that are not, and more especially as it is historically known that it first appeared and was propagated in India by Lord Hastings' army.

From the New York Courier des Etats Unis.

Our national pride leads us to announce an important surgical operation, which has lately been performed in this city, by one of our young countrymen.

Lithonticity, or that operation by which a stone in the bladder is broken up and removed, was performed for the first time in England, by Baron Heurteloup, and has been performed for the first time in this country by Dr. Depeyre, a French surgeon. From the person upon whom this operation was performed, and from a physician who was present, we have received the details of this important operation, which reflects so much credit upon Dr. Depeyre. By this new method the dangerous and painful operation of cutting for the stone is avoided, and this cruel disease is cured without loss of blood, and when skilfully performed, without pain or danger.

We have received a note from the physician who assisted at this important operation, which contains the most flattering testimonials to the skill and talents of our countryman: it terminates with the following expressions:—"the operation performed by Dr. Depeyre will no doubt produce a great sensation in the medical world. It requires much anatomical knowledge, and a certain skill which can only be acquired by experience. Dr. Depeyre is the first person who has succeeded in performing this operation in America, although it has doubtless been often attempted. I congratulate you, sir, that one of your countrymen has been the first to make a successful application of one of the most important discoveries of modern surgery."

A memorial, now circulating at Philadelphia, gives a table from different English and French scientific writers on Mechanics, showing the strength of the various malleable metals. By this table, it appears that cast steel possesses the greatest strength of cohesion. Swedish iron comes next, then other descriptions of iron, then wrought copper, then cast copper, then yellow brass, then cast tin, and finally cast lead. Thus it appears that lead, the toughest of all metals, possesses the least strength of cohesion, while cast steel, the most brittle of all the malleable metals, possesses the greatest. The cohesive strength of iron is as important for some purposes as its toughness for others. Spanish iron is preferred for rivets, harpoons, &c. on account of its toughness; and next, the best of American iron. For implements of husbandry, crowbars, and cut nails, Swedish iron is best adapted on account of its resistance to friction. For sheet and rod-iron, Russia iron is used on account of its ductility. But in chains and in anchors, English iron is preferred, on account of its superior strength of cohesion, its excellence in welding and uniting, its power of resisting rust and corrosion from moisture for more than twice the period of time that any other iron will do; in rails for railways, spikes, and bolts, it is preferred on account of its preparation in the required forms, and its durability; and in wheel tires on account of the greater evenness with which it is drawn.—*New York Post.*

Further Examination.—Markley was further examined on Saturday last before *J. Blair, Esq.* In the course of which, some of the clothing of Newey, (the deceased,) found in the possession of Markley, was identified by one of the witnesses from Frederick county: this, and other corroborating circumstances, leave but little doubt that Markley and his accomplice (who is stated to be a stout, good looking, intelligent fellow, fair complexion, sandy hair and whiskers, and about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and is supposed to have accompanied Markley to Baltimore after the murder,) are the persons who committed the outrage.

Markley was seen the day before the murder and arson were committed, within two miles of Newey's dwelling, and made inquiry whether he still resided in the same place, threatening that he would destroy the whole family, and then give himself up to be hung. On the night after, Markley and his companion staid in Smith's town, distant six miles from Newey's house: they sat up all night, and departed by day-break in the morning. He was re-committed, and will be delivered to the Sheriff of Frederick county, preparatory to his trial.—*Baltimore American, Jan. 17.*

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office. No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia, gen.*	¼
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan, $5 & upw.*	3
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	1
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	2
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Erie	1	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county	do	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do
Lancaster Bank	½	Chenango	2
Northampton	½	Utica Bk. & branches	do
York Bank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	33⅓	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. $5 & up.	4½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Pottsville Bank, unc.		Baltimore City Bks.	par
Ohio.		George's county	½
Bank of Steubenville,	25	Annap. & br. Easton	do
F. & M. B'k. of do.	½	Fredk.co.Hav.deGra.	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Westminster	do
Western Reserve	½	Hagerstown	do
St. Clairsville	½	Williamsport	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	*New Jersey.*	
Lancaster	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Marietta	½	Trenton Bank	do
Columbus	½	New Brunswick	do
Canton	½	Mount Holly	do
Portsmouth, $5 and upwards,	3	Camden	do
Indiana.		Cumberland	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	Newark Insurance	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	State Bank at Morris	do
North Carolina.		do. at Elizabeth't'n	do
State bk. & branches		Sussex	do
$5 and upwards,	5	Paterson bank	unc
South Carolina.		*Connecticut.*	
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	New Haven Bk. do.	2
Delaware.		Bridgeport	do
Bank of Delaware	½	Middletown bank	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	*Virginia.*	
Branch at Newcastle	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
do. at Wilm'gton	½	Valley B'k & bran.	do
do. at George't'n	½	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Wilmington & Bran.	2	*Rhode Island.*	
Massachusetts.		Providence Banks	2
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Springfield	2	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt.	2	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Salem	2	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Worcester	2	*Vermont.*	
Other Massach. notes	2	Burlington	3
		New Hampshire, gen.	3

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale.

☞ The Cincinnati Advertiser, Cincinnati Gazette, Louisville Advertiser, Louisville Journal, Nashville Republican, and Nashville Whig and Banner, Florence Gazette, and Lexington Reporter, will insert the above advertisements once a week for three months, and send their bills to this office. January 18—tf

LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be exposed to public sale, on the 18th day of March next ensuing, on the premises of Andrew Wall, late of Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, deceased—a moiety of his real estate, containing from one hundred to one hundred and twenty acres of first rate upland, about sixty acres of which are cleared and under good fence; ten or twelve acres partly cleared; the remainder first rate timber land. The whole tract lies well for ploughing. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and see the premises previous to the day of sale. Immediate possession, with an indisputable title, will be given to the purchaser or purchasers, on his or their complying with the terms of sale, which will be made known by the subscribers on the day of sale.

JACOB F. WALL, } *Exec'rs.*
GARRET WALL, }

January 14, 1831.—6w.

VENANGO FURNACE,

FOR SALE.

THIS valuable property, which is worthy the attention of Capitalists, is situated about thirteen miles south of Franklin, Venango county, on the waters of Scrubgrass creek. The works, which are now in complete order, have been built between 4 and 5 years, during which time they have been in successful operation, without any impediment from the severest of last winter's weather. At all seasons of the year there is an abundant supply of water for the furnace brought to it in pipes, as also for a saw mill recently built on the premises, and would be sufficient for ordinary milling or manufacturing purposes. The buildings immediately attached to the furnace, are large and convenient, the coal house being of sufficient size to contain ten weeks' stock.

The chief MANSION HOUSE, overlooking all the works, is spacious and very convenient. The other buildings, consisting of a boarding house, store house, and 13 houses for workmen, are each of the necessary size and well built; besides these there are several cabins, stables and a blacksmith shop. The land, of which there is between ELEVEN AND TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES, immediately surrounding the works, abounds more or less with hard ore, and another tract of 400 acres four miles distant contains an extensive bank of bog ore. All of this land is well studded with pine and hemlock, and partially with the other kinds of timber common to this section of country.

VENANGO FURNACE is situated in Scrubgrass township, the wealthiest and most flourishing one in the county, affording to the works abundance of produce at the lowest possible prices. The Allegheny river, within two miles of the works, affords, at all ordinary stages of the water, a safe and cheap mode of carrying the product of the furnace to the Pittsburgh market.

In consequence of the decease of two of the partners, this property, with a large assortment of patterns, and stock on hand, is now offered for sale on advantageous terms.—Persons desirous of purchasing will doubtless view the premises, where all necessary information can be obtained from JOHN ANDERSON, Esq. the surviving partner on the premises, or by application to Mr. G. LEDLIE, of Pittsburgh, or DAVID DERICKSON, Esq. Meadville, by letter or otherwise.

Oct. 29—w3m.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1831.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—We have selected, from the Wheeling Gazette, some remarks in relation to the extension of this work to the Ohio canal. We make no comments at present, but would ask our neighbor one or two questions, and would receive the answers as personal favors.—Where is it proposed to cross the Monongahela with the railroad? Is it proposed to take it through Union-Town, Brownsville, and Washington, or either of those places? Would not Wellsburgh be in the more direct route to the Ohio canal? and is not the ground on that route preferable?

In another column of our paper, we have given an extract from *Blunt's Annual Register*, containing an account of the highly improper interference of Senator Benton in our intercourse with the Mexican Government. This selection was made when the snow had stopped all communication with the east, and compelled us to obtain matter for our paper where we best could. Still, however, we consider the article highly instructive, and well worthy a perusal. Party spirit must have been violent, indeed, and its subjects truly blind, when such conduct as that of Senator Benton was permitted to pass uncensured by a particular party, merely because he *professed* friendship for Gen. Jackson.

Suppose that Senator Webster was to open a correspondence with the British Minister, in relation to our north eastern boundary, or the West India trade, what would our Jackson presses say about it? What epithet of condemnation would he escape? Yet when Senator Benton did this thing, not one Jackson paper whispered a word about it, and probably not one Jackson man out of a hundred ever heard of it.—John Q. Adams was then the President of the United States, and every insult offered to him was a feather in the cap of a partisan of the Hero; and we now only wonder that Senator Benton has not been rewarded with an office.

Our readers will find in this day's paper, the first half of the Report of the majority of the Committee on Manufactures. This report does not profess to give any new information on the subject of the Tariff, nor to exhibit any statistical tables, as evidence of the beneficial effects produced in our country by the increase of manufactures. It is truly stated, that this subject was thoroughly investigated two years ago, to the entire conviction of every unprejudiced mind. The late Presidential Message, however, contains an insidious attack upon the Tariff, and the present report is devoted, almost exclusively, to the exposure of the wiles and subtleties of that Message.

We republish, below, that portion of the Message which contains the most barefaced and palpable attacks upon the Tariff. These attacks are cunningly made, but are the more dangerous from being made in "honeyed words." For our own part, we are free to acknowledge that we decidedly prefer the open and manly hostility of John C. Calhoun, to the base and treacherous opposition of Martin Van Buren.

When the Message first appeared, we confess we were somewhat alarmed for the fate of the Tariff. The attack was so boldly made, that we were fearful it had been done understandingly, and with the knowledge and approbation of some of the Jackson party residing in the Tariff states; but we are now satisfied that we were mistaken. The charges made against the Tariff are so glaring, that even the most prejudiced supporters of the President have not failed to perceive them. The treacherous and insidious advice to take up the different articles of the Tariff *singly*, was so barefaced, that even a school-boy could not fail to see that it was the suggestion of an enemy to the system. As such it was felt, as such it was treated, by almost the whole Tariff party in Congress—the consequence of which has been, that the friends of the Tariff are now actually more united and decided in their course, than they have been for several years past—By attacking the duty on salt, *singly*, Mr. M'Duffie succeeded in lopping off one branch of the American System; but the friends of that system are now wide awake, and, we think, such a manœuvre will not again succeed.

We respectfully urge our readers to perase once more that portion of the Message which we have extracted, before they proceed to read the report. By so doing, they will be better able to appreciate the arguments of the report, and the meritorious services of its author. The other portion of the report shall appear in our next, so that the whole will be contained in our country paper.

EXTRACT.

While the chief object of duties should be revenue, they may be so adjusted as to encourage manufactures. In this adjustment, however, it is the duty of the Government to be guided by the general good. Objects *of national importance alone* ought to be protected: of these the productions of our soil, our mines, and our workshops, essential to national defence, occupy the first rank. Whatever other species of domestic industry, having the importance to which I have referred, may be expected, after temporary protection, to compete with foreign labor on equal terms, merit the same attention in a subordinate degree.

The present tariff taxes some of the comforts of life unnecessarily high: it undertakes to protect interests too local and minute to justify a general exaction; and it also attempts to force some kinds of manufactures for which the country is not ripe.—Much relief will be derived, in some of these respects, from the measures of your last session.

The best, as well as the fairest mode of determining whether, from any just considerations, a particular interest ought to receive protection, *would be to submit the question singly for deliberation.* If, after due examination of its merits, unconnected with extraneous considerations—such as a desire to sustain a general system, or to purchase support for a different interest—it should enlist in its favor a majority of the Representatives of the people, there can be little danger of wrong or injury in adjusting the tariff with reference to its protective effect. If this obviously just principle were honestly adhered to, the branches of industry which deserve protection would be saved from the prejudice excited against them, when that protection forms part of a system by which portions of the country feel, or conceive themselves to be, oppressed.—What is incalculably more important, the vital principle of our system—that principle which requires acquiescence in the will of the majority—would be secure from the discredit and danger to which it is exposed by the acts of majorities, *founded, not on identity of conviction, but on combinations of small minorities*, entered into for the purpose of mutual assistance in measures which, resting solely on their own merits, could never be carried.

I am well aware that this is a subject of so much delicacy, on account of the extended interests it involves, as to require that it should be touched with the utmost caution; and that, while an abandonment of the policy in which it originated—a policy coeval with our Government, and pursued through successive administrations, is neither to be expected nor desired, the people have a right to demand, and have demanded, that it be so modified as to correct abuses and obviate injustice.

That our deliberations on this interesting subjec should be uninfluenced by those partisan conflicts that are incident to free institutions, is the fervent wish of my heart. To make this great question, which unhappily so much divides and excites the public mind, subservient to the short-sighted views of faction, must destroy all hope of settling it satisfactorily to the great body of the people, and for the general interest. I cannot, therefore, on taking leave of the subject, too earnestly for my own feelings or the common good, warn you against the blighting consequences of such a course.

COMMUNICATED.

January 11, 1831.—The Pittsburgh Bible Society met pursuant to adjournment: M. B. Lowrie, Esq. was called to the Chair, and opened the meeting by reading 55th chap. of Isaiah, and prayer.

Mr. Thomas Fairman being appointed Secretary, the constitution, together with the minutes of the last annual meeting was then read, after which the Treasurer and Managers' Reports were read and accepted, and ordered to be entered at large on the minutes; also requesting the editors in the city, who are friendly to the Bible cause, to give the reports, together with the proceedings of this meeting, an insertion in their respective papers.

Resolved, That the 5th Article of the Constitution be altered so that the auditors be members of the board, and that the recording secretary shall also discharge the duties of the corresponding secretary.

Resolved, That each member of the board be furnished with a copy of the constitution for the purpose of obtaining subscribers.

The following persons were duly elected as officers, &c. for the ensuing year, viz:—

President, Rev. Joseph Patterson; 1st Vice President, Rev. J. Black, D. D.; 2d Vice President, M. B. Lowrie, Esq.

Treasurer, John Wallace.

Secretary, Thomas Hazelton.

Auditors, William Bell, Jr., Thomas Fairman.

Managers, David Maclean, Wm. Porter, Joseph Casky, Philip Mowry, N. Carlisle, N. W. Priestly, Samuel Frew, Thomas Dickson, Joseph Coltart, Timothy C. Davis, Alex. Laughlin, Robert Kennedy, Gabriel Adams.

Adjourned until the 2d Tuesday of January, 1832. Concluding prayer by Rev. Dr. Black.

MANAGERS' REPORT.

The Managers of the Pittsburgh Bible Society, in making their seventeenth annual report, take the liberty of calling your attention to the importance of that work, in which, as a society, we are engaged.

Can any undertaking be more honorable or humane, than the dissemination of that *Word* which teaches men his origin, his true character, the relations he occupies as a rational and accountable being—that Word which alone develops the plan Infinite Wisdom has devised for the salvation of guilty man, in a consistency with the Divine perfections?

We are disposed, (and laudably too,) to hail with gratitude the individual Divine Providence makes the instrument of achieving important deliverances for his fellow men; but what are all the advantages procured by mighty conquerors, or statesmen, when compared with those brought to light by the *Gospel?*

If, then, fellow laborers, we believe that it is by this Word the kingdoms of this world are to become the kingdoms of our Lord and his Christ, let us pursue the important work, and hail with gratitude the signs of the times, looking unto God for his blessing to accompany our feeble efforts in so good a cause; and take encouragement from what has already been achieved, and stimulate each other, to use every laudable exertion to send forth those healing waters, until their fertilising influences are felt to earth's remotest bounds.

At our last annual meeting, we acquiesced with the resolution of the parent society, to furnish a copy of the sacred volume to every destitute family in the U. States: for which purpose we resolved to pay over to the Treasurer at New York $300.—We have the pleasure of announcing our redemption of that pledge, and expect, by your liberality, again to supply our own repository.

We had on hand, in May last, 57 Bibles and 40 Testaments, and have distributed in the current year 31 Bibles and 20 Testaments—making our total distribution, since the organization of our society, 3169 Bibles and 2554 Testaments; leaving but 26 Bibles and 20 Testaments in our possession. All which is respectfully submitted.

The Pittsburgh Bible Society, in account with John Wallace, Treasurer.

DEBTOR.

1830—June 10,	To cash to parent society,	$75 37½
" July 29,	To cash paid a loan from Young Men's Bible Society,	40 00
" Dec'r 1,	To cash to parent society, being the last instalment of the 300 dollars for which we were pledged,	75 00
1831—Jan. 10,	To cash to agent, to be remitted to New York, for the purchase of Bibles,	50 25
" "	To cash paid a loan from Young Men's Bible Society,	35 00
		$275 62½
	To balance due Treasurer,	18 77½

CREDITOR.

1830—May 11,	By balance in Treasury at last annual meeting,	$5 73½
" May 23,	By am't at ann'l sermon,	8 62
" June 10,	By cash borrowed of Y. Men's Bible Society,	40 00
" Dec'r 1,	By do. do. do.	35 00
" "	By cash by 3 donations,	2 50
" "	By do. Bibles sold,	5 50
" "	By do. from members,	99 00
1831—Jan. 10,	By collection at an. serm.	60 50
" "	By balance,	18 77½
		$275 62½

We have examined the foregoing account, and by comparing it with the vouchers, find it correct

WM. BELL, Jr. } *Auditors.*
ALEX. LAUGHLIN, }

January 21, 1831.

From the National Gazette.

The General assembly of North Carolina have passed, by a great majority, a peremptory resolution against the doctrine of *Nullification*. The debate on the occasion was long and animated. Mr. Henry, of Fayetteville, in the course of his eloquent remarks, said—

"Mr. Chairman, nullification is treason; and they who advocate it are traitors to our dearest rights. I say this, sir, on my individual responsibility,—let gentlemen make the most of it. They who endeavor to foster a spirit of disunion, with a view to effect the overthrow of our beautiful fabric of government, deserve to expiate their crime upon the gallows,

—'And doubly dying, to go down
To the vile dust from whence they sprung,
Unwept, unhonor'd, and unsung.'"

The following is the text of the Resolutions which were adopted—the first by a vote of 87 to 27—the second, *unanimously.*

"Resolved, by the General Assembly of North Carolina, that although the Tariff laws as they now exist, are in the opinion of this Legislature unwise, unequal in their operation, and oppressive to the Southern states, yet this Legislature does not recognise as constitutional the right of an individual State of this Union to nullify a law of the United States.

"Resolved, That in the sentiment, 'This Union must be preserved,' we recognise principles which challenge the approbation of every republican, and which promise to save the republic from disunion and anarchy."

CONGRESS.

January 14.—In the Senate, petitions were presented ay Messrs. Frelinghuysen and Marks, from New Jersey and Pennsylvania, praying for a repeal of the law of the last session, providing for the removal of such of the southern Indians as determine to emigrate into the country beyond the Mississippi. Resolutions were offered by Messrs. Noble and King; and bills were introduced on leave, by Messrs. Livingston and Holmes. Several bills were read, and ordered to a second reading; and several were read the second time, and ordered to be engrossed. The following bills were passed: the bill authorising the sale of a tract of land therein mentioned; the bill granting a pension to Martin Miller; the bill for the relief of Samuel Coburn, of Mississippi; the bill for the relief of Woodson Wren; the bill for the relief of certain holders of certificates issued in lieu of lands destroyed by earthquakes at New Madrid, in Missouri; the bill concerning the gold coins of the United States; and the bill for closing certain accounts, and making appropriations for the payment of certain arrearages required in the Indian Department. The Senate adjourned over to Monday next.

In the House of Representatives, after the introduction of various private bills, Mr. Shields reported a number of enrolled bills; Mr. Drayton introduced a bill making appropriations for the Engineer, Quartermaster's, and Ordnance Departments; which was read twice, and referred to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Indian appropriation bill for 1831; which was acted upon in a similar manner. The joint resolution on the subject of mileage of members of Congress, reported by Mr. Hall, from the Public Expenditures, was taken up, and the amendment of Mr. Hall was adopted, after some discussion, in which Messrs. De Witt, Hall, Chilton, and Craig, joined. The subject, however, was not finally disposed of, when the hour arrived. A number of bills from the Senate were received, and read a first and second time, and referred to the appropriate committees. Mr. Buchanan moved to postpone the special orders of the day, for the purpose of taking up the bill for the relief of insolvent debtors; but the motion was negatived. The House then went into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Findlay in the chair, and took up the bill respecting the claims of ex-president Monroe. It was debated by Messrs. Spencer, of New York, Coke, Ihrie, Burges, and Mercer. When Mr. Mercer concluded, at half past 4 o'clock, the question was put to Mr. Chilton's motion to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, and it was decided in the affirmative, ayes 78, noes 67.

Monday, January 17.—In the Senate, Mr. Livingston introduced a bill, in regard to which, from its urgent necessity, the usual forms of proceeding were dispensed with; it was put through the several stages and finally passed. It empowers the President of the United States (appropriating 46,000 dollars for the purpose) to employ two or more vessels, with sufficient supplies of men and provisions, to be despatched to sea, in order to succor such vessels as may be in distress from the present severe storm. Judge Peck's trial was resumed. Mr. Wirt was sufficiently recovered from his late indisposition, to attend in his place. Judge Spencer, as one of the Managers for the Impeachment, commenced the summing up of the case. He addressed the Court at great length, at the conclusion of which, an adjournment took place till tomorrow at the usual hour.

Immediately on its meeting, the House resolved to attend from day to day the trial of Judge Peck before the Senate. On motion of Mr. W. R. Davis, a resolution was adopted, the House having suspended the rule which requires unanimous consent to pass a resolution, giving leave to the guardians of the poor of this city to take from the surplus wood of the House 40 cords for the relief of the suffering poor. A letter from George Watterston was laid before the House by the Speaker, containing an eloquent description of the situation of the poor, and of the heavy tax laid on the city in consequence of the numerous strangers who come hither in consequence of the assembling of Congress here, in order to prefer claims, or on other business, and who are thrown in distressed situations, owing to the absence of friends. The letter is too long for us to copy into our columns, but it reflects credit on the humanity of the writer. The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and went into the Senate to attend the trial of Judge Peck. —*National Journal.*

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

January 19.—Mr. Craft, chairman of the committee on Ways and Means, in the House of Representatives, made a report. The portion of the report which is devoted to the finances, is minute and laborious, and is a fair exposition of the debts and resources of the state.

Accompanying the report, were four bills—

1. "An act to increase the county rates and levies for the use of the commonwealth."

This bill requires the county commissioners to add to the county rates and levies one mill upon the dollar, for the use of the State, upon the adjusted valuation of the real and personal property, persons, trades, and occupations, now made taxable. Provides that it is to be collected, with the other county rates and levies, and paid into the State Treasury, and vested in the commissioners of the internal improvement fund, to pay interest, &c., and when the interest amounts to $100,000, it shall be distributed throughout the state for the purposes of Education—all sums to be paid into the State Treasury on or before the 10th of December, in each year, and all county treasurers to give bond to the Commonwealth.

2. "An act assessing a tax on personal property—to be collected with the county rates and levies, for the use of the commonwealth."

It provides for the annual assessment to be taken on all personal estate and property, owned or possessed by any person inhabiting this commonwealth, that is to say, all moneys, goods, and chattels, (except household furniture, farming utensils, horses and sheep, and except such as are held by licensed merchants for the purpose of retailing, or by licensed tavern keepers, and except also such as are already included within county rates and levies,) and all debts due from solvent debtors, whether on account, contract, note, bond, or mortgage, and stocks in corporations, (wherein shares have been subscribed in money,) and public stocks except the stocks issued by this commonwealth, deducting from said personal estate or property, the amount of just debts due by such owner or possessor thereof, shall be subject to a yearly tax of one mill upon every dollar of the value thereof, to be assessed and collected, and paid into the treasury, for the use of the commonwealth.

In case of refusal of any person to give an accurate statement of the amount of their property, the assessor is invested with power to institute a search. Notice to be given of the time of appeals. A full and accurate list to be made out and left with the treasurer, of all taxables, and a similar statement, to be forwarded to the Auditor General, on or before the 10th of October in each year—and the accounts of all treasurers to be settled at the Auditor General's Office, by the 10th of December in each year. The sums collected to be vested in the commissioners of the internal improvement fund, and applied to the payment of interest or canal loans. County treasurers to give bond for faithful performance, &c.

3. "An act to alter and amend the act taxing offices."

The bill enacts that all officers of courts shall keep an accurate account of all fees received by them, during every year, to be also furnished to the Auditor General, and where the fees shall amount to a greater sum than $1000—or at the same rate for a shorter space of time—he shall be allowed the whole amount for his services, and for every sum of money received over the above amount, the officer is to receive 50 per cent. as his fee, and to be held liable for paying over the remaining fees, after the reduction of his per cent.

4. "An act to authorise the canal commissioners to sell and dispose of the surplus water of the canals."

Prescribes the manner of selling, &c. which is to be at public sale, and directions to the commissioners how to proceed, and that the purchaser pay all sums for recording, drawing deeds or bonds, &c.

5. "An act imposing a tax upon coal."

Sect. 1. From the 15th of April next, all owners of coal beds, shall make an accurate statement of the amount of coal taken from each coal bed, and every ton shall pay a *tax* of 25 cents, (exclusive of tolls.)

Sect. 2. That assessors shall furnish a list of the coal beds in each county.

Sect. 3. That if Treasurers do not settle with the State Treasurer without a suit being entered, they shall lose both compensation and allowance.

Sect. 4. All treasurers and other persons engaged in collecting taxes, to give bond for the faithful performance of their duty."

The route of a Railroad from the Ohio river at Wheeling, to the waters of Stillwater creek, has just been surveyed, and the ground is found to be more favorable for the road than its most sanguine friends had anticipated.—To connect the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad with the Ohio Canal, it will require only thirty-six miles of Railroad and fifteen or twenty of slack water navigation. The expense of the latter will be trifling, and the Railroad, it has been ascertained, can be made the whole distance at a *uniform* grade of half a degree, without any expensive excavations, embankments, &c. When it shall be found that these works will be accomplished, all doubts must cease, as to the point at which the Baltimore Railroad will terminate on the Ohio river. The trade of the vast regions bordering on the lakes is now of great importance, and is rapidly increasing. The trade of the valley of the Mississippi will be as effectually secured at this point as at any other—40 or 50,000 dollars will render the Ohio navigable for steam boats at its lowest stages from Wheeling to Louisville, and it is hoped that an appropriation for this object will be made by the General Government.

In addition to these important considerations, the cheapest and best route that can be found will terminate at this place. We have conversed with gentlemen who assisted in locating the Cumberland road, and who have a perfect knowledge of the country from the Ohio river to Cumberland, who all concur with us in this opinion. The greatest depression any where to be found in the Laurel Hill is about twelve miles south of Uniontown. The Company will undoubtedly take advantage of this excavation made by nature. From this place to the mouth of Wheeling creek there is no serious obstacles. Indeed, from the summit level of the ridge dividing the waters of the Ohio and Monongahela, the ground is almost as favorable as that from here to Stillwater.—*Wheeling Gaz.*

From Blunt's Annual Register.

Among the extraordinary measures adopted this winter, (1826-7,) by those who composed the opposition, was one, which, considered in connexion with the principles held by that party, on the powers of the federal government, and the rights of the states, is deserving of a passing notice.

An inland trade has been carried on for several years past, between the people of Missouri and the citizens of Mexico, by means of caravans from St. Louis. Some of these traders had been plundered by Indians in the Mexican territory, and their demands for indemnity, if tenable, fell properly within the cognizance of that department of the government having the management of our foreign relations. This obvious reflection was either overlooked, or intentionally disregarded, by one of the Senators of that state, Mr. Benton. On the 3d of January, in his official capacity, as a representative of a state, Mr. Benton addressed a letter to the Mexican minister at Washington, claiming indemnity for these claims, and opening a correspondence, with the view of obtaining it from the government of Mexico.

The Mexican minister, understanding that the Senate was the constitutional body to ratify or reject all treaties, supposed it to be an official act, and answered the letter, requesting an explanation of certain statements made by Mr. Benton.—In whatever view this correspondence is considered, it is extraordinary and unprecedented.

The negotiation with foreign powers is confided by the constitution to the executive department of the federal government; and if members of the Senate undertake to represent their states in such transactions, a door is at once opened to the interference of foreign powers in our domestic concerns; and the advantages of representing the sovereignty of the United States, in one government, are relinquished.

The whole transaction was a violation of the confederating principle of the American union, without a precedent, and involved a departure from the spirit and letter of the constitution, never witnessed before, and one which, it is to be hoped, will never occur again.

In looking over the correspondence of the late General Harper, who, though *stigmatized* as a Federalist, was a thorough *American republican*, we were struck with the following passage of one of his letters to us, written March 19, 1821, soon after his return from Europe.—*Nat. Gazette.*

"My view of the political horizon accords very much with yours. I see nothing consoling in the Congresses of the other hemisphere. Their follies are likely to be very mischievous. My opinion is, that their attempts to stop by force of arms the progress of those revolutions, which the change in the feelings and the opinions of the European world has rendered necessary, will recoil on themselves, and will have no other effect than to produce violent and bloody changes, instead of regular and peaceable ones. The true wisdom of the ruling powers and higher orders consists in yielding, with a good grace, to the reforms which have become inevitable; but when shall we see wisdom among monarchs, courtiers, and privileged orders!"

A correspondent of the London Courier, after describing the march of the Paris mob towards Vincennes in October last, remarks:

"In the midst of this agitation, it is impossible not to think of the terrible situation of Polignac and his colleagues at Vincennes, when at dead of night they saw the castle surrounded with an infuriated populace, with torches in their ranks, and demanding loudly the heads of their victims. And when we consider that these men were three months ago governing France, amongst all the enjoyments of luxury and power, it is impossible not to reflect on the awful scenes of the fall of human grandeur—and all this within a few steps of the tomb of the Duke d'Enghein. What terrible scenes are the scenes of a revolution!"

Died,

At New Athens, Ohio, on the 13th inst. ANNE ELEANOR ARMSTRONG, youngest daughter of Mr. John Armstrong, teacher of mathematics, and for many years a resident of this city.

BOWEN'S ROLLING MILL AND NAIL FACTORY.

S. SMITH & CO., successors of R. Bowen, continue the manufacture of BAR IRON and NAILS, at the above establishment—which they will dispose of at the lowest prices.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1831—tf

☞The Wheeling Gazette, Maysville Eagle, Louisville Journal, Steubenville Herald, Cincinnati Gazette, New Lisbon Palladium, Canton Repository, Columbus State Journal, Chillicothe Gazette, Zanesville Republican, and the paper at Marietta, Ohio, will insert the above advertisement once a week for two months, and charge the Pittsburgh Gazette. S. S. & Co.

VAT POTS.—Just received by the subscribers, one small and two large PAPER-MILL VAT POTS, (copper.) They have been used for one year. The Pots are made on the most approved plan, and will be sold very low.

G. FABER & SONS, 116 Wood street.

November 23—wtf

ADJOURNED COUNTY MEETING.—Agreeable to adjournment of the Meeting held at the Court House, on Wednesday last, a Public Meeting of the people of the county of Allegheny, will be held at the Court House, on *Tuesday, the 25th instant*, at half past 6 o'clock, P. M. when the Committee appointed to prepare a Memorial to Congress, on the subject of our Indian Relations, will make their report.

JOHN GRAHAM, Chairman.

S. TREVOR, } Secretaries.
R. N. HAVENS, }

GREAT CURIOSITY!!

NOW EXHIBITING AT

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,

S. W. Corner of Market and Fourth streets.

THE MERMAID!

THIS Wonderful Curiosity is now Exhibiting for a Very Short Time, as above.—Also, Dunlap's celebrated Painting of

CHRIST REJECTED,

Which has been exhibited with great success in all the eastern cities, and is considered one of his very best. These in addition to the large collection of Natural Curiosities, can be exhibited but for a limited period.

Admittance 25 cents: Children 12½. Open from 9 o'clock, A. M. till 9 P. M. and brilliantly illuminated every evening. January 25, 1831.

NOTICE,

To Country Merchants, and others inclining to purchase Cheap Hardware.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased out the Stock of HARDWARE lately kept by R. H. Gray, corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh, offers the same for sale at cost and carriage. He will continue to *buy and sell* articles of domestic manufacture in the Hardware line, at the old stand, No 59.

JAMES GRAY,

January 25—w5t Fourth street.

TO LET, on the terrace, in Allegheny town, a good TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, next door to Mr. Lewis Peterson's. The situation is pleasant, and the neighborhood genteel; it is within three minutes' walk of the bridge. Apply to the subscriber, opposite M'Donald's Exchange, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. H. PALMER.

January 25, 1831.—tf

A CARD.

P. HENRY ANDERSON respectfully informs his patrons and others, that his Dancing School will hereafter be open for Misses and Masters, on Tuesdays and Saturdays of each week, from 3 to 5 o'clock; and for the Gentemen's class on Mondays and Thursdays, from 7 to 9 o'clock.

N. B.—He would be happy to receive additional pupils in either of the above classes, if early application be made at the Assembly Room, or to him, at his residence in First street, one door below Mr. John M'Donald's Law Office.—Private lessons given to Ladies and Gentlemen, should they desire them. January 25, 1831.—tf.

JOURNAL of the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

Vol. VI. No. 3, for November, 1830.

CONTENTS.—*American Patents.*—List of Patents for July, August, and September, with remarks by the editor, page 289.

Specifications.—For an improvement in the Thrashing Machine, Stowits, 303; for a Railway for Loading and Discharging Coal, Dunscomb's, 304; for a Rotary Pump, Hale & Bell's, 305; for making Paper from Wood, Wooster & Holmes, 307; for a "Pulp Dresser," used in making Paper, Thomas & Woodcock's, 308; for Cutting and Casting Music Type, Lothian's, 309; Doolittle's Letter on some animadversions of the editor, 309; remarks by the editor on the foregoing, 311; specification of the Patent Wheels which gave rise to the animadversions, 311; editor's remarks upon this specification, 312.

English Patents.—For a method of Manufacturing Candles, Bulkley's, 313; for improvement in Watches and Time Keepers, Westwood's, 314; for Distilling Apparatus, Busk's, 316; for cleaning Paddy, or Rough Rice, Wilson's, 317.

Franklin Institute.—Quarterly Meeting and Report, (twenty-seventh) 317; Report of the Judges on the Exhibition of Silk Goods, 319; do. Cotton Goods, 322; do. Hardware, 324; Monthly Meeting, Minutes of, 326; Potts' Communication on Steam Boilers, 326; Burr on Explosions in Steam Boilers, 332; Sakmeister's Defence of his Patent Piano Forte, 335; remarks by the editor on the foregoing, 359; on finding the Area of an Irregular Curved Figure, 337; Professor Hare, on an Explosion in the Pipe and Drum of a Stove, 337; on the Manufacture and Employment of Enamel Colors, 338; Experiments with Braithwaite & Erickson's Steam Boilers, 347; on Improvements in the Microscope, 349; Silliman on the Safety of Steam Boats, 352; Sullivan on the same subject, 355; strength of Wine and other Bottles, 358; reclamation of Cast Iron Wheels, with Wrought Iron Spokes, 360; Query on Seed-lac and Shell-lac, 360. January 25, 1831.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, living 1½ miles from Middletown and Brunerstown, on the 14th December last, from this place, assupposed, on board the steamer Magnolia or Peruvian, a yellow man, named Carter Braxter, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, remarkably large projecting teeth, in front, with a down look, when spoken to; a fellow of but few words. Said negro is supposed to have directed his course towards Pittsburgh, and may, probably, make for Canada. The above reward will be given for said negro, if taken out of the State, or 20 dollars if secured in any jail so that he can again be obtained, by the subscriber, with all reasonable expenses paid.

THOMAS B. MILLER.

January 25.—4t.

TO CREDITORS.—Take Notice, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland county, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this commonwealth; and the Judges of the said Court have appointed the fourth Monday (28th day) of February next, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the court-house in the borough of Greensburgh; when and where you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

HENRY KIEL, Tailor.

Greensburgh, January 25—w3t

☞COOKSTOWN COTTON FACTORY☜

FOR SALE.

HAVING got so advanced in life, as to wish to decline business, I offer For Sale my COTTON AND WOOLLEN FACTORY.—The Factory is moved by a never failing stream of water, situated in a fine part of our country, near Cookstown, on the Monongahela. The buildings and machinery are all in good order. It is a very desirable situation for an enterprising individual or a small Company, as there are many advantages to be brought into action by a person suitable to carry on the business. The terms of sale will be made very low and easy. For more particular inquiry, reference may be made to my son, J. C. DOWNER, living near the lower locks, Allegheny-town, or to the subscriber at Cookstown.

Nov. 12,—3mow. JOSEPH DOWNER.

FLORA'S DICTIONARY, by a Lady; 2nd edition.—*The Young Lady's Book;* a Manual of elegant recreations, and pursuits; elegantly bound in crimson silk, and embellished with several hundred engravings.—*Hinton's History and Topography of the United States:* No. 2—Just received and for sale by HOGAN & CO. Corner of Front and Market streets, Pittsburgh.

January 18, 1831—2t.

ACCOUNTS

OF THE

BOROUGH OF ALLEGHENY.

The Borough of Allegheny, in account with WILLIAM ROBINSON, Treasurer.

DEBTOR.

To am't paid F. A. Bemis & Co.—balance on fire engines,		$275 00
" paid for hose, and carriage on the same,		255 30
" paid for filling up Federal street,		1542 50
" Repairing other streets, lanes, and alleys,		409 11
" Thomas Sample, Robert M'Elhinny, and Samuel Hall, for gravel thrown on Federal st't,		74 96
" Foster Graham, for building engine house,		132 50
" J. Sprinkle, for building market house,		339 00
" A. Erwin, for curbing and paving market house,		155 52
" Paid the note of Hugh Davis, and discount due to him, borrowed for use of the borough,		510 70
" James Munden, on account of weigh house, and procuring weights, scales, &c.		75 00
Salaries of Officers, viz.		
" Thos. Sample, assessor,	$25 00	
" Robert Bowman, regulator,	17 00	
" Wm. Robinson, treasurer,	25 00	
" R. Stewart, str't commiss'r,	33 33	
" Jno. Morrison, town clerk,	33 33	
		133 66
Balance,		75 97
		$3979 22

CREDITOR.

By balance received of Hugh Davis, late Treasurer,		$ 4 98
Cash rec'd of Hugh Fleming, collector,		200 00
" " Rob't A. Campbell, do.		657 00
" Sundry persons for subscriptions to procure fire engines, &c.		310 00
" The Allegheny Bridge Company, as a donation to procure fire apparatus,		100 00
" Loan from N. Voigtly,		500 00
" do. Allegheny Bridge Co.		2000 00
" do. Jno. Kennedy,		200 00
" Stall rent from butchers,		6 24
" Hugh Davis, burgess, for fine,		1 00
		$3979 22

By balance in the hands of the Treasurer, January 10th, 1831, $75 97

WE the subscribers, a Committee of Council, appointed to examine the Treasurer's Accounts, certify, that, on a comparison of the above accounts with the papers of the Town Clerk and Burgess, and other vouchers, we find the same to be correct.

DAVID MACLEAN,
JOHN TASSEY,
JOHN PATTERSON,

Allegheny, January 10, 1831. *Committee.*

THE Committee, upon examination of the Accounts of the Borough, Report the following statement of its Debts and Credits, January 12, 1831.

DUE BY BOROUGH OF ALLEGHENY.

Warrants, unpaid, viz:—

To Street Commissioner, balance due him,		$16 06
To Hugh Davis, Esq. salary as Burgess,		33 33
To J. Munden, salary as Clerk of Market, till 18th instant,		12 00
To J. Munden, balance of building Weigh-house,		31 30
To Regulators, for services,		80 50
To John Bell, expenses, Borough Election,		4 25
To publishing Ordinances,		48 00
To John Irwin, Rope for Engine,		3 00
To interest on Market-house Loan, due on the 8th instant,		15 00
To R. Calhoun, balance on his contract for filling up Federal street,		90 61
For council room—additional compensation to Street Commissioner—and contingencies,—per resolution of Council, January 12, 1831,		45 17
		$329 22
Amount due Charles Brewer and John H. Hopkins, for improvement on Beaver lane, extinguishable in their taxes,		144 00
Loans, viz:—Market-house loan, per Ordinance No. 18, obtained July 19, 1830, redeemable 1st July, 1837,	500 00	
Federal street Loan, per Ordinance No. 19, obtained September 1, 1830, redeemable July 1, 1840,	2000 00	
Second Federal street Loan, per Ordinance No. 24, obtained December 6, 1830, redeemable July 1, 1840,	200 00	
		$2700 00
Fire Engine, subscription,	$1015 00	
Not collected,	155 00	
	860 00	
Reduced in last years' taxes,	286 66	
To be reimbursed in taxes in 1831 and 1832,		573 33

DUE TO BOROUGH OF ALLEGHENY.

Balance in Treasury, Jan. 10, 1831,		$ 75 97
Due by J. Schlatterbach, collector of 1828,	$116 57	
His salary as Constable for 1828, 1829, and 1830, unpaid,	66 67	49 90
Due by Hugh Fleming, collector of 1829, per report of Com. of Council,		142 16
R. A. Campbell, Collector of 1830, amount of his duplicate,	$1701 56	
Paid into Treasury,	$657 00	
Engine subscriptions,	286 66	
Errors in assessment,	15 97	
		$959 63
		741 96
		$1009 69

V. B. HORTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE NO. 44 FOURTH STREET.—

January 11—w6mo.

I HAVE made an arrangement by which V. B. HORTON, Esq. will assist me in my professional business. He will attend specially to the business of collections, the preparation of causes for trial, and to professional correspondence. My clients may rely on his ability, diligence, and integrity. WALTER FORWARD.

Pittsburgh, Jan 11, 1830—w3mo.

GLUE MANUFACTORY

THE SUBSCRIBER, Agent for the manufacturer, will always have on hand a large quantity of GLUE, of a very superior quality, manufactured on Herr's Island, near Pittsburgh. It is fully equal to Swiss Glue, and will be sold lower than it can be procured from the eastward. Merchants, Druggists, &c. will be supplied with any quantity, on advantageous terms.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK,

Corner of Sixth and Wood Streets,

Pittsburgh, November 23—wtf

REASONS for being Members of the Roman Catholic Church, for sale by John I. Kay & Co. No 95 Market street, and at the Bookstores of Henry Holdship & Son, Hogan & Co., Johnston & Stockton, and of Luke Loomis.

December 24.—w6t.

ALL PRIZES.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CLASS No. 2, for 1831, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 29th of JANUARY, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty-Six Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	20,000		20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	5,000		5,000
2	3,000		6,000
3	2,110		6,330
5	2,000		10,000
10	1,000		10,000
10	500		5,000
20	300		6,000
30	200		6,000
57	100		5,700
57	50		2,850
114	40		4,560
114	30		3,420
1710	10		17,100
43624	5		218,120
45760 Tickets.			$366,080

Tickets $10; Halves $5; Quarters $2 50.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

DAVID GREER,

At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

January 18, 1831.

NO BLANKS.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH. A scheme is here presented to the public arranged on a plan different from all others, and which we think will give general satisfaction. We therefore call the attention of adventurers thereto.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CLASS No. 2, for 1831, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of JANUARY, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty-six No. Lottery; Nine drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	20,000		20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	5,000		5,000
2	3,000		6,000
3	2,110		6,330
5	2,000		10,000
10	1,000		10,000
10	500		5,000
20	300		6,000
30	200		6,000
57	100		5,700
57	50		2,850
114	40		4,560
114	30		3,420
1710	10		17,100
43624	5		218,120
45760 Tickets.			$366,080

Tickets $10; Halves $5; Quarters $2 50.

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

January 18, 1831.

☞Valuable Property For Sale.

THE STORE and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 30 on the Diamond, at present occupied by Edward Duff.

ALSO, The two story brick Dwelling House, No. 89 on Smithfield street, in which at present I reside; together with the two story frame Dwelling House, No. 87, adjoining the above. For particulars apply to

JOHN D. DAVIS,

Jan 11—7t. No. 45 Front street.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between MORGAN & COTTON was dissolved by mutual consent, on the first instant. All persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them for settlement, and all indebted to make immediate payment.

J. T. MORGAN.
C. R. COTTON.

☞*John T. Morgan* will carry on the Looking Glass business at 104 Wood street, as heretofore. Jan. 7—3t*.

FOR RENT, the three story brick house, No. 26 Wood street, formerly occupied by the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association.

ALSO, a three story brick warehouse, and back buildings, now occupied by B. Gleadall, next to Schweppe & Horner's, Third street, near Market street. Apply to

GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.

January 18.—tf

FOR NASHVILLE.

THE Steam Boat TALISMAN, W. M. Carlisle, master, will depart for the above port immediately on the opening of the river. For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations, apply on board, or to

January 18. ALLEN & GRANT.

WILL BE SOLD, on the premises, by public outcry, on Saturday, the 26th of February next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., A VALUABLE FARM, situate in Ross township, Allegheny county, four and a half miles below Pittsburgh, and half a mile from the Ohio river, adjoining land of Mr. Fortune, the heirs of Andrew Jack, deceased, and others; containing 113 acres, about 75 of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are a good square log house and kitchen, a cabin barn, and a young orchard. A further description is deemed unecessary, as those wishing to purchase will doubtless view the premises.—For terms, which will be moderate, apply to J. ESTEP, merchant Wood street, Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM WHITSELL.

January 18.—3t*.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

AS the season has arrived which renders those articles indispensable, the subscriber has furnished himself with the best materials for manufacturing BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, which may be had at his store, 134 Liberty street. He is manufacturing

Gentlemen's *Water Proof Boots*, which he will warrant of superior quality;
Ladies' Prunella Wellington Boots, foxed and plain;
do. Leather and Morocco do. do. do.
Misses' and Children's, of every description;
Men's and Boys' Coarse Boots;
French Edged Dancing Pumps, superior.

☞The above articles will be warranted of Pittsburgh manufacture, and of the best materials and workmanship. W. CLOSEY.

November 23, 1830—tf.

EXCHANGE!

NEW ORLEANS and MOBILE PAPER, received at this office at 5 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A COOK,

Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

November 19, 1830.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18 1829.—tf.

☞Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN,

April 27—tf. Steubenville, Ohio.

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday*, and *Sunday*, at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*

☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham*, at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, at Public Sale, on the premises, on the 14th day of June next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. that valuable FARM, No. 126 Braden's District, situated on the Ohio river and Beaver road, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 230 acres, of which about one hundred acres are cleared and under good cultivation, with several never failing springs of water. The improvements are a good square log House and Barn, and an Orchard of excellent fruit trees. An indisputable title will be given, and the terms, which shall be easy, will be made known at the sale.

ADDY BEER,
ROBERT BEER,

Administrators of the estate of Thomas Beer, dec.

January 11, 1831—t14J

LITERARY NOTICE.

TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed *Deputy Surveyor*, in and for the District composed of the county of Allegheny, I deem it necessary to announce, that my SEMINARY for young *Ladies and Gentlemen*, will be continued as usual, at my residence, No. 84 Fourth street, a few doors from Doctor Dawson's Chemical Warehouse, that the school will be principally conducted and superintended by me, and also that, when called on business, it will be conducted by my Assistant, who must be an able and judicious Instructer. In the Institution will be taught the following branches, which constitute a liberal and scientific education, viz: Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with its application to Astronomy, Mapping, &c. and Mercantile transactions in general, together with the Mathematics.

In relation to the course of instruction, particular attention will be paid to the most essential department of education, not only in teaching the most concise and approved methods of Arithmetical Calculation, and of arranging and keeping accounts in trade and commerce, but also in explaining these methods, that the pupil may know how to proceed by reason as well as by rule; for without this, no permanent benefits can be derived.

Having recently purchased a handsome pair of Globes, students will derive a peculiar advantage, in acquiring a *sound* knowledge of Geography, Practical Astronomy, and the use of the Globes. Students at the study of *Surveying*, will also have an excellent opportunity afforded them, in acquiring a radical knowlege of the Theory and Practice of that invaluable ART.

For terms, which will be moderate, apply at the school-room. JNO. M'NEVIN.

June 1.—tf.

NOTICE.—The subscribers, about to close their business, respectfully request all persons indebted to them to make immediate payment, and those having accounts against them will please present them for settlement. On hand, a general assortment of CASTINGS, which will be sold low.

M'CLURG & CO.

January 11.—w3t*

TO BE LET, A two story brick Dwelling House, on Liberty street, near the Jackson Foundry. ALSO, A Farm, one mile from the city, with a good Dwelling House, Barn, and Stabling. ALSO, A Garden and Dwelling House adjoining the above. For terms, inquire of

W. W. IRWIN,

Corner of Fourth and Market streets.

January 7, 1831—tf.

CATHOLIC BOOKS.

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 95 Market street, have lately received a large collection of approved editions of Roman Catholic Books, among which are Doway Bibles and Testaments in splendid binding, Manuals, Vade Mecums, Prayer Books, Missals, Catechisms, &c. which they offer for sale low. Jan. 14.—6t

PITTSBURGH

Monitorial High School,

SMITHFIELD STREET.

THE Ensuing Quarter will commence on the 12th of the present month, (July, 1830.) when the various branches of Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Book-Keeping, and Composition, will be taught by the subscriber, on the following terms.

Junior Class, at Four dollars per quarter.
Senior Class, at Five dollars per quarter.

THOS. MAYLIN.

☞References are kindly permitted to be made to the following gentlemen, who, amongst others, have honored him with their confidence in placing their children under his care:—Messrs. George Anshutz, Thomas Dickson, Martin Rahm, M. M. Murray, Webb Closey, J. Harmon, S. Cuthbert; or Benjamin Bakewell, John Snyder, Richard Bowen, John Towne.

Pittsburgh, July 16—tf

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE.

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

WANTED,

ONE thousand five hundred and one thousand dollars, on mortgage, well secured on Real Estate in this city. Inquire of

N. HOLMES,

Sept. 17.—tf No. 33 Market street.

PAPER HANGINGS

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant sapply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,

Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1829—tf

LAW NOTICE.—The undersigned has formed a connexion, in the Practice of the Law, with ORLANDO METCALF, Esqr., late of Canton, Stark county, Ohio, and ANDREW W. LOOMIS, Esq., of New Lisbon, Columbiana co. Ohio. Through Mr. Metcalf, (who has removed to this city,) and myself, business can be forwarded to Mr. Loomis in Ohio, who attends the courts of the counties of Columbiana, Stark, Tuscarawas, Wayne, Portage, Trumbull, and Jefferson.

☞Office of Burke & Metcalf, in the Diamond, back of the Court-House.

ROB'T BURKE.

January 7.—6t.&w6t

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins.)
Boot and Shoe Linings, (Roans and Yellows.)
Coachmakers' do. (variety of colors.)
Hat Linings, do. do.
Bookbinders, do. do.
Trunkmakers, do. do.
Saddlers, do. do.
Striped Bindings.

☞The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL.

Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to

HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

RICHARD FLINT

WILL make to order various descriptions of PRESSES; *Fine Brass, Steel, and Iron Machinery; Door Plates; Percussion Cane Guns*, on an improved plan, &c. &c. at No. 64 Second street. Pittsburgh, March 2—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. / JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. / HAMILTON STEWART, } Pittsburgh.

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

May 14, 1830.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

HENRY HOLDSHIP AND SON'S

PRICES CURRENT.

CAP PAPER, per r'm,	hot press,	$4 25 a 4	50
do. do.	fine,	3 25 a 3	75
do. do.	common,	2 25 a 3	00
LETTER do.	hot press,	3 75 a 4	00
do. do.	common,	2 50 a 3	25
PRINTING PAPER, per ream,		2 37 a 5	25
WRAPPING do.	Imperial, per ream,	2	75
do.	Medium, do.	1	75
do.	Crown, do.	1	12
TEA PAPER,	Medium, do.	2	00
do. do.	Crown, do.	1	50
PASTEBOARDS, per groce,		$5 00 a 5	25
FULLERS' PRESS PAPERS, per lb.			25
PAPER HANGINGS, per piece,		31½ a	75
BORDERS,	do.	12½ a $2	50

December 10, 1830.

REMOVAL.

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond.

Pittsburgh, April 10, 1830.

AUCTION GOODS.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH,

46 WOOD STREET,

Are now receiving a very extensive and choice assortment of

European, India, and American,

DRY GOODS,

EMBRACING every variety suited to the *Western Trade;* and having been selected with particular care, at the *New York and Philadelphia Auctions*, are offered at wholesale, for cash or approved paper, at a small advance.

Country merchants can always depend on being supplied with the latest style of Importations; and in consequence of one of our firm being now in *Europe*, we are enabled to *import* our *Foreign Goods* at much cheaper rates than usual, and most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH.

September 3, 1830.

CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, *Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond*, has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1830—tf.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

WHOLESALE

CHINA, GLASS

AND

EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.

February 12, 1830.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.

February 12.—1y.

FOR SALE,

A FLAG QUARRY, together with a FARM, containing 80 acres of good land, situated on the Allegheny river, ten miles above Pittsburgh.—The flags are of the best quality, and suitable for paving, such as are now used for that purpose in this city. It is the only quarry of the kind in this part of the country. Apply to

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

October 12, 1830.—tf

GEO. COCHRAN, OF R'D,

Late Agent of the Pittsb. Manufact'g Association

NO. 26 WOOD STREET,

CONTINUES to receive, on consignment, from the Harmony Society and other manufactories, a regular and constant supply of Broadcloths, Cassinets, Flannels, Baizes, Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, &c.; all of which will be disposed of at manufacturers' prices—on better terms, it is confidently believed, than such articles can be purchased in the Atlantic cities. On hand, Plated Bridle Bits and Stirrup Irons, at reduced prices.

November 5, 1830—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the under signed will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN,
Commis'nrs.

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

TO LET, The three story brick store-room in Hays' Row, Wood street, adjoining John Albree's Shoe store.

Apply to WILLIAM HAYS.

October 12.—tf.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,

No. 68 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED*. Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,

AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 9 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the S. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds*, amongst which are the *Cougar*, or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.*; 300 *Foreign and American Birds*, including the *Great Bird of Paradise*; the *Emu*, from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucani two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry, from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals*. The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.

May 7, 1830.—tf

James Adams Jr. & Co.

GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR,
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3, 1829—tf.

THE PROTECTION

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, was incorporated by the Legislature of that State in 1825, with a capital of 150,000 dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to 500,000 dollars, should the business of the company require it.

They will take risks on all Stone, Brick, or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained in them. Also, on all Steam, Keel, or Flat Boats, that navigate the western waters, and their Cargoes. WM. W. ELSWORTH, *Pres't.*

THOMAS C. PERKINS, *Secretary*—Hartford, Conn.

Having been appointed Surveyor for the above office for this city and vicinity, I am ready to make surveys of any of the above risks, and forward them to the agency at Cincinnati, where the policies will be executed. Apply to

CHARLES PLUMB,

At H. Holdship & Son's Bookstore, Wood-street.

April 2, 1830.—1y

HARDWARE.

S. FAHNESTOCK, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh, is now receiving extensive supplies of every description of Hardware, embracing all the various articles belonging to his line of business, to which he respectfully invites the attention Country Merchants, Saddlers, and the public generally, to whom his terms will be liberal. Sept. 21.—tf.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD STS. has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice. Sept. 25.—tf.

ROSS WILKINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office No. 27 Fourth street, third door below Doctor Gazzam, and west of Market street. April 30, 1830—tf.

150 BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jun. Hammered Iron;

FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.

May 18, 1830—tf.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of Second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by A. D. LEWIS, Wood, between Second and Third Streets, and also under Robert Patterson's Bookstore, on the south side of the Diamond. June 5—tf.

THE subscribers have entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Foundry and Steam Engine Business, under the firm of

M'CLURG & PRATT.

They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that their Foundry is now in complete operation, immediately above the aqueduct, on the Allegheny river, where they are prepared to execute orders for Castings of every description, in the best manner and with the greatest possible punctuality. Their steam mill, for boring, turning, or grinding heavy castings, is also in operation, and shops for making STEAM ENGINES of any required power, and SUGAR MILLS and machinery of every description.

They feel assured that from their knowledge of the business, in all its branches, their attention and punctuality, they will continue to receive a share of public patronage.

ALEX. M'CLURG,
FRANCIS PRATT.

December 7, 1830—1y